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ABSTRACT

West Virginia is recognized as the second most sparsely populated state in the nation. Legislation that intended to upgrade the quality of education in the state was passed in 1988. Some educational leaders argued that statewide reform must consider the uniqueness of sparse, rural school districts in the state, taking into account issues such as sparsity of population, rough terrain, inadequate roads, limited fiscal and human resources, and a general inequity of educational opportunity. On December 20, 1988, the State Superintendent of Schools, Tom McNeel, appointed a special task force on rural school districts. The task force was charged with the responsibility of determining the unique and special needs of rural school districts in the state and to propose solutions dealing with the problems of these school districts. Of West Virginia's 55 counties, 25 counties were identified as sparse, with 10 or fewer students per square mile. Counties in this category have between 1.63 and 8.93 students per square mile with an average of 5.15, compared to an average of 22.68 in the other 30 counties and the state average of 13.48. The task force addressed the following characteristics and needs: (1) per capita income; (2) unemployment; (3) economic factors; (4) special education; (5) curriculum and instruction; (6) school finance; and (7) impact of education reform legislation. Twelve specific recommendations are listed to help sparsely populated counties better serve students. Statistical data are presented in table form throughout the report. Appendices include 19 references and 10 tables. (ALL)

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SCHOOLS IN CRISIS

— Students at Risk —

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A Report of the Special Task Force on Rural School Districts

March 1989

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FOREWORD

The discussion in this report does not reflect a bright future for students in West Virginia's sparsely populated counties. These students cannot expect to receive equitable educational opportunities unless the following realities are considered:

- 23 of the 25 sparsely populated counties have a per capita income below the state average.
- 15 of the 25 sparsely populated counties have a single consolidated county high school.
- All 25 of the sparsely populated counties have higher per pupil transportation costs than the state average.
- The 25 sparsely populated counties account for 20% of West Virginia's public school students, but represent 52.5% of the geographic area of the state.
- 22 of the 25 sparsely populated counties have a higher percentage of students eligible for free and reduced meals than the state average.
- 20 of the 25 sparsely populated counties have a higher percentage of special education students than the state average.
- All counties without an excess levy are included in the sparsely populated counties
- In Fiscal Year 1990 sparsely populated counties will collectively lose 28% of total state aid reductions, 28% of professional staff reductions and 36% of service personnel reductions as a result of educational reform, yet enroll only 20% of the students in the state.

The following quote by Rachel Tompkins (1977, p. 148) reflects a dream of the Task Force:

The general policy framework for state school finance should be governed by the goals of adequacy, stability, equity, and flexibility. **Each child should be provided with adequate resources to learn, regardless of the child's place of residence**. . . .

A CHILD IN A SPARSELY POPULATED COUNTY

WILL BEGIN THE DAY WITH A FAIRLY LONG BUS RIDE

The average number of students per square mile in the 25 sparsely populated counties is 5.15, while the other 30 counties average 22.68.

Of the 25 sparsely populated counties, 15 have a single county high school; in the other 30 counties, only 5 have a single county high school.

IS LIKELY TO BE FROM A POOR FAMILY

The average per capita income in 23 of the 25 sparsely populated counties is below the state average.

In the 25 sparsely populated counties, over 50% of the students receive free or reduced meals.

IS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE PARENTS WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

The average unemployment rate in the sparsely populated counties is 9.02% compared to the average of 7.0% in the other 30 counties.

Of the 9 counties in the state which have an unemployment rate over 10%, 7 are sparsely populated counties.

IS MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES

The 25 sparsely populated counties have only 20% of the total students, but have 23% of the total special education population.

IS LESS LIKELY TO BE CLASSIFIED AS GIFTED

The 25 sparsely populated counties have 20% of the student population, but only 17.06% of the gifted students.

IS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE PARENTS WHO DID NOT GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOL

In the 25 sparsely populated counties 35.55% of adults did not graduate from high school, compared to the state average of 29.28%.

HAS A GREATER CHANCE OF BECOMING A HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT

Seventeen of the 25 sparsely populated counties have a dropout rate higher than the state average.

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INTRODUCTION

Rural America insists that it is not only different, but has many differences within itself, contributing to both its strength and its weakness. The inability to present a unified powerful rural America to legislators and other policymakers ensures that rural issues, such as education, will continue to suffer from a lack of recognition and resources.

Johnathan Sher, a national authority on rural education, argues that rural America may well represent the single most diverse and heterogeneous group of individuals and communities in our society. He maintains that ''one best'' education reform strategy which is applicable and effective throughout rural America is impossible. In addition, any reform strategy which seeks to circumvent local traditions, values, beliefs and capabilities, rather than building upon them, is bound to fail.

West Virginia is a ''rural'' state, recognized as the second most sparsely populated state in the nation. Yet much difference exists in rural school districts throughout the state. Legislation to reform the state's educational system was passed in 1988 which intended to upgrade the quality of education in the state. Some educational leaders, while welcoming the increased importance and attention on education, presented the argument that statewide reform must consider the uniqueness of sparse, rural school districts in the state.

On December 20, 1988, State Superintendent of Schools Tom McNeel appointed a special task force on rural school districts. His prior service as a superintendent in two rural school districts in the state and understanding of related issues such as sparsity of population, rough terrain, inadequate roads, limited fiscal and human resources, and a general inequity in educational opportunity served as the framework for the task force's charge. The task force was charged with the responsibility of determining the unique and special needs of rural school districts in West Virginia and to propose solutions to the West Virginia State Superintendent, West Virginia State Board of Education, West Virginia Legislature and the Governor of West Virginia.

Since December 20, the task force has met seven times to examine issues, determine unique similarities and develop recommendations regarding rural school districts in West Virginia. Members of the task force are listed in Appendix A.

RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS DEFINED

The literature contains numerous definitions for the term ''rural.'' People know when they are rural, but such perception does not satisfy demographers, policymakers, or educators. Rural Maine is not like rural Texas, and rural Iowa is not like rural West Virginia.

Deavers and Brown (1985) have developed seven categories of rural areas based on social, demographic, and economic information. Horn (1985) focused his definition on values, socioeconomic factors, political structure/locus of control, and priorities of schools. Because there is no single definition of ''rural,'' there also is no clear definition for "rural education."

Dunne (1981) maintains that there is such a thing as rural education, but cautions that it is not even found in all small schools. Therefore, the task force concluded that any definition of rural school districts would have exceptions, yet a specific definition of rural school districts was needed to examine unique differences between school districts in West Virginia.

The task force concluded that number of students enrolled in the school district (net enrollment) and geographic size of the county (school district) should be the factors for defining rural school districts in the state, hereafter called sparse, rural school districts or sparsely populated counties. Consequently, sparsely populated counties are defined as counties with 10 or fewer students per square mile, based on 1988-89 net enrollment (including adults).

Of the 55 counties in the state, 25 met the definition. (See-Table 1 in Appendix B). The 25 sparsely populated counties in West Virginia and their respective student density are:

Table 1

COUNTY:	STUDENT PER SQ. MI.
Pocahontas	1.63
Pendleton	1.98
Hardy	3.19
Tucker	3.30
Gilmer	3.91
Ritchie	4.06
Grant	4.15
Doddridge	4.60
Webster	4.28
Wirt	4.42
Monroe	4.52
Hampshire	4.55
Randolph	4.64
Braxton	5.42
Greenbrier	5.99
Calhoun	6.12
Summers	6.27
Roane	6.55
Clay	6.94
Tyler	7.29
Lewis	7.91
Nicholas	7.98
Barbour	8.65
Morgan	8.89
Preston	8.93

The average student density in sparsely populated counties is 5.15, compared to an average of 22.68 students per square mile in the 30 other counties, and a state average of 13.48. Among the 25 sparsely populated counties, Pocahontas County has only 1.63 students per square mile; and Preston County, with the highest density among the 25 sparsely populated counties, has only 8.93 students per square mile. Among all counties in the state, Hancock has the highest average student density of 64.62, compared to Pocahontas with only 1.63 students per square mile. Hancock County has 40 times more students per square mile than Pocahontas County. On average, the sparsely populated counties are 4 times more sparsely populated than the other 30 counties in the state.

CHARACTERISTICS AND ISSUES

Sparsely populated counties in West Virginia are different from other counties. These differences greatly affect the needs of schools as they attempt to meet the needs of their students. Characteristics and related needs addressed in this report include: per capita income, unemployment, economical factors, special education, curriculum and instruction, school finance, and education reform legislation.

Per Capita Income

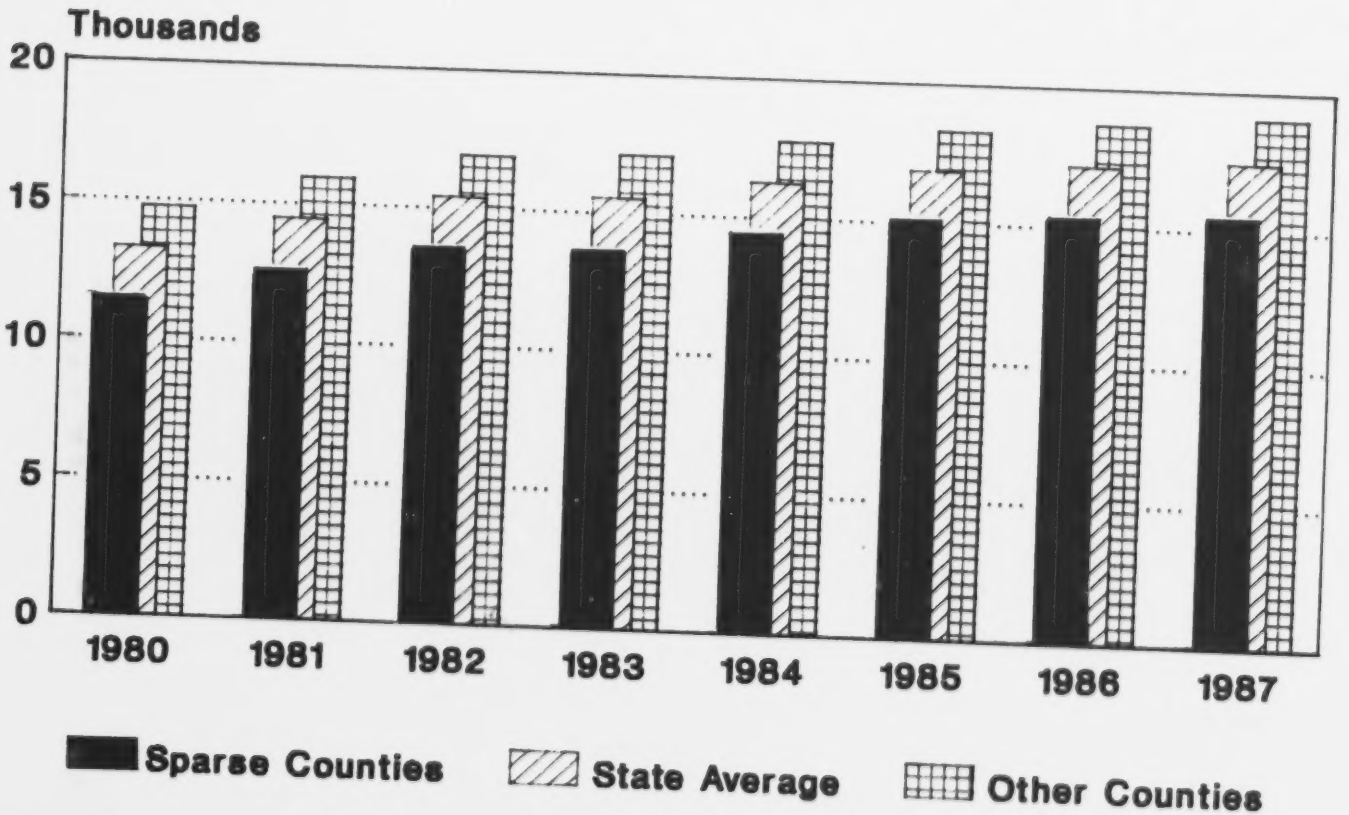
The task force examined annual wages earned by residents of the state. Several documents published by the West Virginia Department of Employment Security's Labor and Economic Research Section were reviewed. Unless otherwise specified all data for tables and figures were provided by this agency.

''Employment and Wages - Calendar Year 1987'' listed average annual wages in West Virginia from 1980-1987. (See Figure 1) This data was listed by county. Counties designated as sparsely populated were identified separately from the other 30 counties. The average was calculated for both the sparsely populated and other counties for comparison with the statewide average.

Average wages of sparsely populated counties were less than the 30 other counties by more than $3,000 in every year from 1980 through 1987. Figure 1 is a graphic illustration of this trend. If the average wages for Grant and Tyler Counties, were removed, it would decrease the sparsely populated county average figures by more than $500 in each year. This pattern has remained relatively constant for the eight-year period, but it appears to increase during 1987.(See Table 2 in Appendix B)

In 1987, Boone County had the highest average annual wage of $28,144; Ritchie County had the lowest with $12,143, for a difference of $16,001. The difference is profound and greatly impacts financial resources available for supporting schools.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN WEST VIRGINIA
1980 - 1987



Data Taken From "Employment and Wages"
Labor & Economic Research Section
WV Dept. of Employment Security

FIGURE 1

When one considers the low wages along with the number of unemployed persons in the 25 sparsely populated counties, it has overwhelming consequences. The income of residents in sparsely populated counties, may partially explain why excess levies have continually failed. The residents in these counties sincerely and perhaps realistically believe they cannot afford additional taxes.

Unemployment

The ''West Virginia Economic Summary,'' which was published in December of 1988, showed that unemployment in the sparsely populated counties was at 9.02%, while the average for the other 30 counties was 7.0%. Calhoun County, which is typical of the sparsely populated counties, exhibited the highest unemployment in the state with 15.8%. Other sparsely populated counties that had high unemployment were: Clay, 12,5%; Barbour, 12.4%; Webster, 13.2%; and Greenbrier, 11.1%. There were only nine counties statewide with more than 10% unemployment and only two were among the other 30 counties group.

More urban areas of the state that have low unemployment are as follows:

Charleston:	5.5%
Huntington:	4.3%
Parkersburg:	4.6%
Wheeling:	5.1%
Morgantown:	4.1%

Figure 2 illustrates the unemployment situation. However, a review of unemployment statistics in the more urban populations such as those listed above, show a dramatic difference in the percentages.

Economic Factors

Figure 3 illustrates the estimated percent of population who were economically disadvantaged in 1987, as documented in ''Annual Planning Information for FY90.''

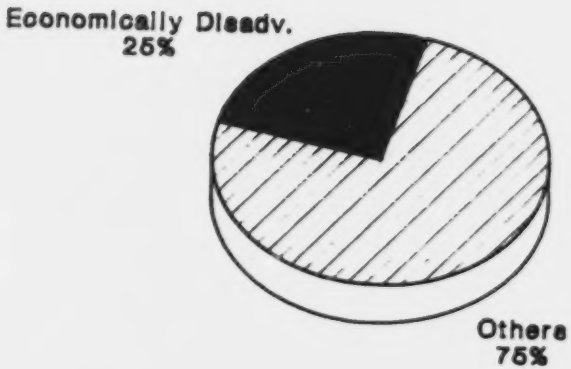
The sparsely populated counties are in the lead with 25% disadvantaged while the other counties have 18%. The data for one

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA
December - 1988

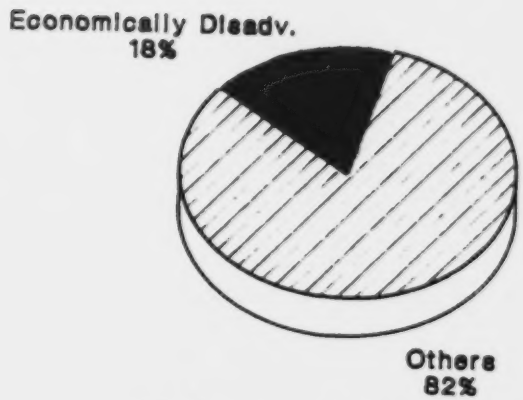
West Virginia Economic Summary, 12/88
WV Dept. of Emp. Sec.

FIGURE 2

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF POPULATION
Economically Disadvantaged in 1987



Sparse Counties



Other Counties

"Annual Planning Information for FY 90"
WV Dept. of Employment Security

FIGURE 3

county may not seem to be significant; however, when one of every 4 people in 25 counties are disadvantaged, the economic prosperity of all people in the state is in jeopardy.

Table 3 in Appendix B reveals that seven of the sparsely populated counties had less than a $14,000 average annual income in 1987. This would make many families eligible for free and reduced meals. Twelve of the sparsely populated counties had less than $15,000 average annual income.

Twenty-two of the 25 counties, or 88%, of the sparsely populated counties, have higher than the state average of students eligible for free and reduced meals. More than one-half or approximately 35,000 students in sparsely populated counties are eligible for free and reduced meals. The percentage of students eligible for free and reduced meals in sparsely populated counties exceeds the state average by 11%, and exceeds the other 30 counties by 15%. (See Figure 4) In addition, 8 of the 10 counties with the highest percentage of students eligible for free and reduced meals are among the 25 sparsely populated counties.

The 10 counties with the highest percentages are:

Table 2

RANK	COUNTY	% FREE/REDUCED LUNCH
1	Lewis	74.4
2	Barbour	68.7
3	Clay	68.6
4	McDowell	65.6
5	Calhoun	64.0
6	Lincoln	62.2
7	Roane	61.7
8	Gilmer	59.6
9	Webster	58.7
10	Pocahontas	58.5

Moreover, school officials in sparsely populated counties contend that far more students are eligible for free and reduced meals, but fail to apply. A particularly high proportion of high school students may not admit they are eligible.

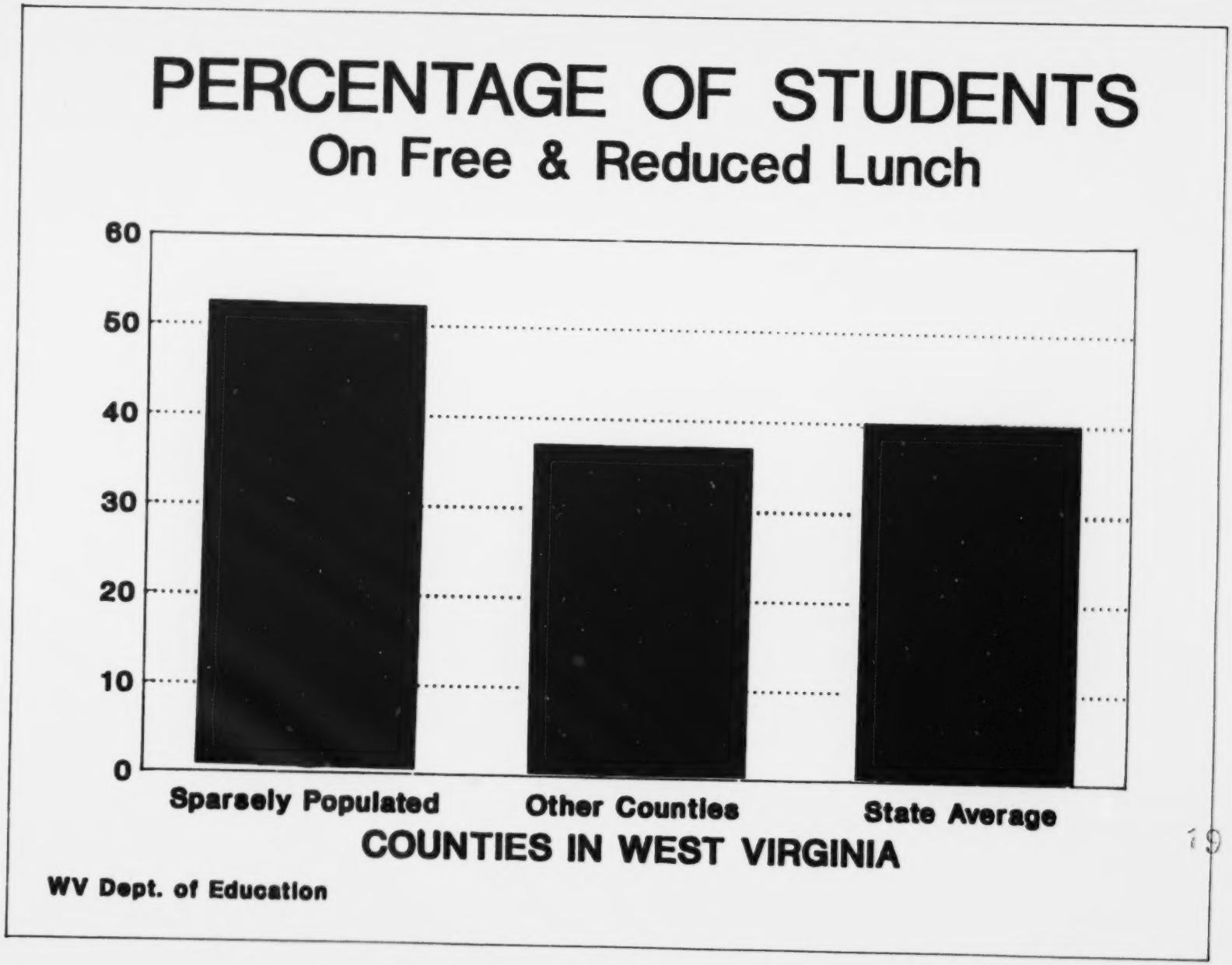

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS
On Free & Reduced Lunch
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Sparsely Populated
Other Counties
State Average
COUNTIES IN WEST VIRGINIA
WV Dept. of Education

FIGURE 4

Special Education

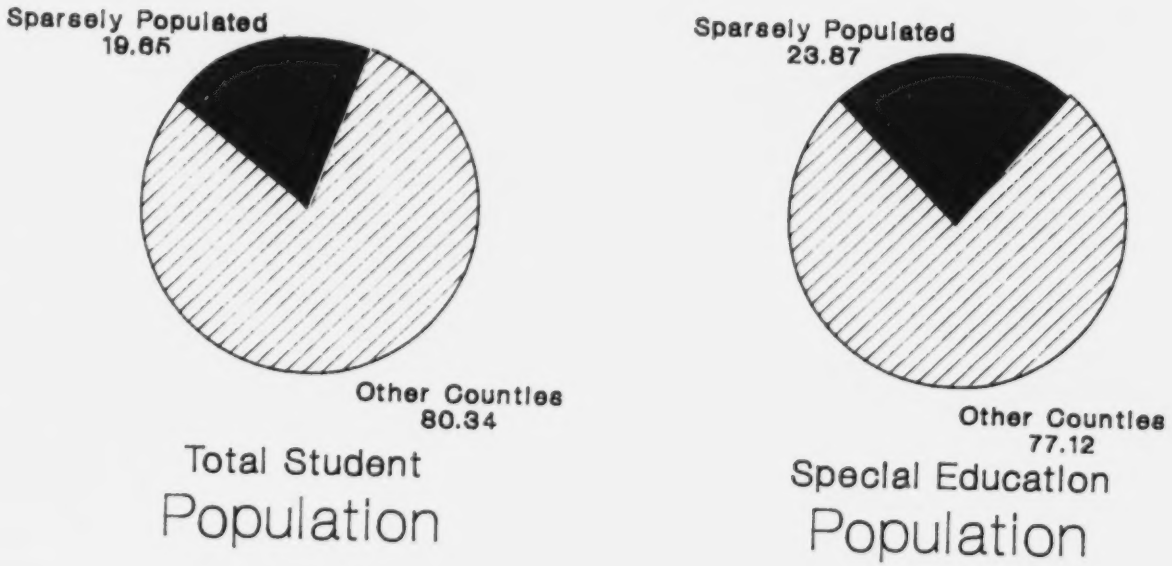
According to 1987-88 data provided by the West Virginia Department of Education, there is a higher percentage of exceptional students in the 25 most sparsely populated counties than in the 30 other counties. Nineteen of the 25 sparsely populated counties have a higher percentage of exceptional students than the state average which is 17.30%. This higher than average percentage of identified exceptional students is not a new occurrence. At least 16 of the 25 sparsely populated counties have exceeded the state average since 1980-81.

Many of the previously identified characteristics of these 25 sparsely populated counties have direct impact on the prenatal and postnatal care and development of children. For example, people in the 25 sparsely populated counties are comparably poorer than those in the 30 other counties. Research shows that poverty is a dominant cause of increased incidences of handicapping conditions. The 25 sparsely populated counties have more poverty, larger families, a lower level of education among adults, and a higher percentage of exceptional students than the 30 other counties.

When county enrollment information is considered in rank order from lowest to highest, 20 of the 25 sparsely populated counties appear above the median in percentage of exceptional children. One reason is that it is easier to conduct a comprehensive search for eligible children when the pool of potential candidates is small. It is also likely that these sparsely populated counties have better informal and formal systems of referral.

The sparsely populated 25 counties have approximately 20% of the state's students and 28% of West Virginia's psychologists and diagnosticians.(See Figure 5). National statistics indicate that 95% of those referred for assessment are placed in Special Education programs. The percentage of students served varies significantly across the state: 6% to 23% in 1984 and 9% to 29% in 1988. The dispersion of special education students widened from 17% in 1984 to 20% in 1988. One of the most significant areas of discrepancy presented in Figure 6 is in the area of preschool education. This higher percentage of eligible preschool handicapped children in the 25 sparsely populated counties may serve to confirm the contention that preschool children are neither being identified nor served by public schools in the non-rural counties. The higher percentage of pre-school handicapped

Student Population
Special Education Population



WV Dept. of Education 1987-88

FIGURE 5

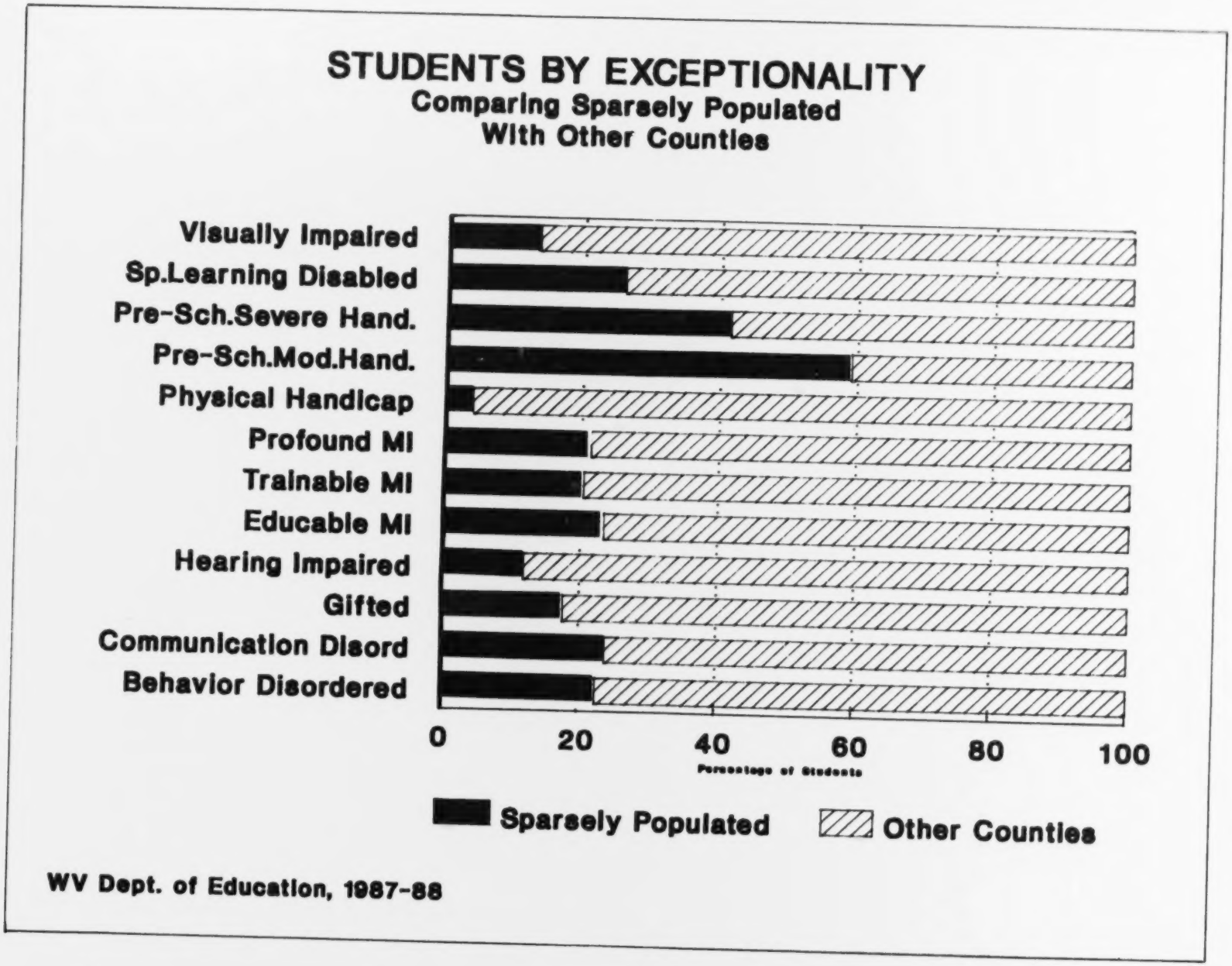

STUDENTS BY EXCEPTIONALITY
Comparing Sparsely Populated
With Other Counties
Visually Impaired
Sp.Learning Disabled
Pre-Sch.Severe Hand.
Pre-Sch.Mod.Hand.
Physical Handicap
Profound MI
Trainable MI
Educable MI
Hearing Impaired
Gifted
Communication Disord
Behavior Disordered
0
20
40
60
80
100
Percentage of Students
Sparsely Populated
Other Counties
WV Dept. of Education, 1987-88

FIGURE 6

population being served in the sparsely populated counties may also be caused by the lack of social or health services available to young children.

It is apparent that the sparsely populated 25 counties have aggressively used the state reimbursement formula to build programs and services for maximum impact on exceptional children. The Education Turnkey (1984) study identified six rural counties with high percentages of exceptional students. These counties were: (1) found to be enrolling eligible students; and (2) making every effort to be certain that every locatable eligible child was identified and served. The three counties nearest the top of the 25 rural ''appeared to adhere to state definitions of eligibility.'' Thus, their incidences may better approximate the true incidences of exceptional students. Several of the non-rural counties with especially low percentages of exceptional students were found to have procedures with limited criteria which limited the number of students identified.

The best predictor of gifted students is the percentage of the adult population over 25 who have completed high school. (See Figure 7). In general: (1) the less rural the more gifted; (2) the less poverty-the more gifted; and, (3) the more educated adults-the more gifted.

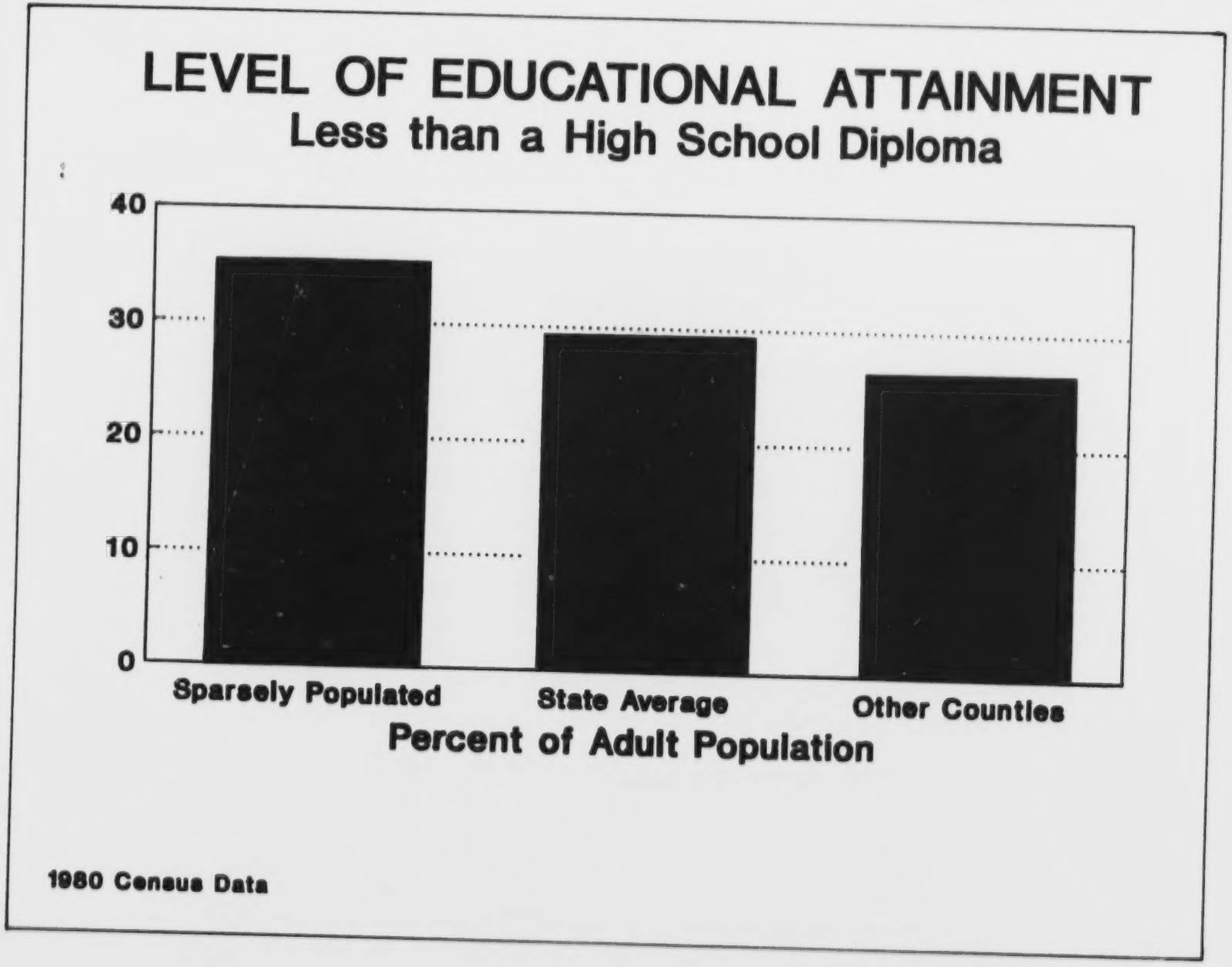

LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
Less than a High School Diploma
40
30
20
10
0
Sparsely Populated
State Average
Other Counties
Percent of Adult Population
1980 Census Data

FIGURE 7

Curriculum and Instruction

Regardless of student classification, sparsely populated counties face several challenges in meeting the needs of students. A scarcity of both human and fiscal resources greatly impact upon offering educational opportunities comparable to school districts with greater wealth and a larger number of students.

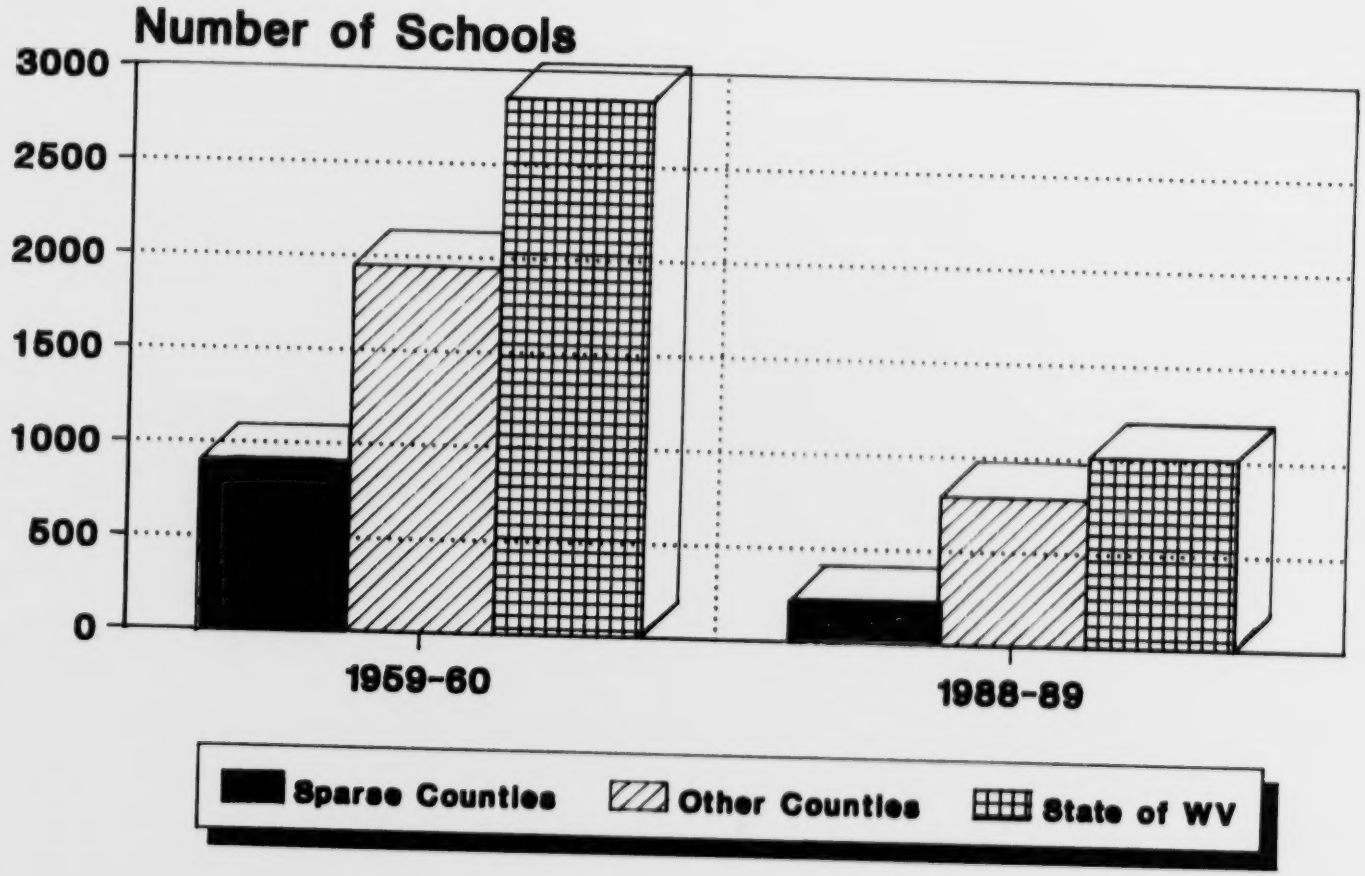
Most sparsely populated counties have undergone extensive consolidation. Of the 25 sparsely populated counties 15 have only one high school; in the other 30 counties, only 5 have a single high school. Figure 8 shows that consolidation has been accomplished to a greater degree in the 25 sparsely populated counties than in the 30 other counties.

Sparsely populated counties depend more upon itinerant teachers who must travel more miles to their assigned schools at greater expense to the county. To offer courses that meet student needs in sparsely populated counties more multi-certified teachers must be employed.

Recruitment and retention of teachers is a problem for sparsely populated counties. Cultural and social amenities, continuing education opportunities, and other resources expected by professional educators are limited. As in many professions, educators seek to live in an environment that will offer the best social, educational and economic advantages for their own children.

Sparsely populated counties are unable to offer the variety of courses available to students in the other counties. Advanced academic courses, fine arts, and vocational education courses may be greatly limited. These counties have strengths, some reflecting effective school models, such as small class size; greater individual attention; safe, orderly environment; more student leadership opportunities; strong faculty identity and school commitment; strong parental interest in the school; and strong community support. (Jess, 1988; Stephens, 1988)

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS
1959-60 TO 1988-89



State Dept. of Education

FIGURE 8

School Finance

Few discussions about providing students the best educational opportunities needed to succeed in the workplace and in life will escape the issue of money. Educating students in sparsely populated counties is not cheap. Students in these schools deserve appropriate educational opportunities, but there is much agony in the search for equity.

The frugality and financial conservatism of farmers and other rural residents is legendary throughout the United States. Yet, ironically, the schools run by these same economy-minded rural citizens are routinely assailed outside the rural community as inefficient and uneconomical. (Sher, 1978)

The most important and unique feature of rural school finance lies in the higher costs associated with sparsity of population. A relatively sparse population base is, of course, a defining characteristic of any rural area. Thus, higher costs which arise as a consequence of this sparsity must be regarded as one of the economic facts of rural life rather than as evidence of wastefulness or as costs which can be erased by stricter expenditure controls.

A prominent example of these higher inherent costs involves transportation. In urban and suburban communities, the catchment area of most schools is small enough to allow a sizable percentage of the students to walk to school, while others are able to utilize public transportation. Those urban/suburban students riding school buses go on good roads for a distance which rarely exceeds a few miles. (Sher, 1978)

By contrast, the catchment areas of sparsely populated counties, particularly in the wake of widespread consolidation, are typically several times larger than in urban/suburban places. Pocahontas County, for example, draws its student body for Pocahontas County High School from an area of 942.61 square miles. Since relatively few rural students live within walking distance of their school and public transportation is all but nonexistent, many more rural students ride school buses for longer distances over poorer road. The cost implications are obvious. **Every county in the 25 most sparsely populated counties have higher than state average transportation costs per pupil. In fact, it costs approximately $98.00 per student or 40% higher than the state average to transport children in these 25 counties.**

Any further moves toward the consolidation of rural schools will only exacerbate the inherent economic disadvantages these schools face in areas such as transportation.(Sher, 1978)

The cost of specialized programs and services also is higher in rural schools due to sparsity. Rural school districts usually have such a low incidence of students with a particular handicap or special need that it is impossible to provide appropriate programs economically.

Population sparsity also ensures that rural districts will have relatively high per-pupil costs for energy, administrative overhead, equipment and materials, and the maintenance and construction of school facilities. There are certain minimum fixed costs which schools must bear regardless of their enrollment. Having fewer students over which to spread these costs inevitably means that the per-pupil costs will be higher in rural schools.

There is one central fact about the use of local property taxes to finance rural schools which must be remembered. **Put simply, property taxes pose a particular hardship for rural citizens who tend to be "property rich" but "income poor"**. A recent simulation by the Education Commission of the States showed that rural districts tended to have high assessed property values per pupil but low income per pupil as compared to urban/suburban districts. (Odden, 1976)

Rural areas rarely have an industrial property base to offset the burden on personal property and many rural communities are genuinely impoverished. Therefore, relying upon local property taxes as a major revenue source for rural schools is neither equitable nor economically sound.

A serious problem for many sparsely populated counties is that assessors have used high assessment ratios in Class II (owner-occupied homes and farms) to offset the lack of commercial property in the counties. This has been necessary to raise the basic operating revenues for many local governments and school systems. Table 3 on the next page and Figure 9 show examples of the total school taxes paid in sparsely populated, non-levy counties compared to other counties with excess school levies.

Table 3

County	Assessed Value/ Market Value	Assessed Value of a $50,000 Residence	Regular Levy	Current Excess Levy Rate	Excess Levy	Totals Paid to School Budget
Webster	.6000	$30,000	$137.70	0	--	$137.70
Clay	.4694	$23,470	$107.73	0	--	$107.73
Braxton	.5119	$25,595	$117.48	0	--	$117.48
Calhoun	.4633	$23,165	$106.33	0	--	$106.33
Roane	.4962	$24,810	$113.88	0	--	$113.88
Upshur	.1850	$ 9,250	$ 42.46	100%	$42.46	$ 84.92
Pleasants	.2209	$11,045	$ 50.70	86.93%	$44.07	$ 94.77
Cabell	.1904	$ 9,520	$ 43.70	100%	$43.70	$ 87.39
Mason	.1780	$ 8,900	$ 40.85	100%	$40.85	$ 81.70
Logan	.1306	$ 6,530	$ 29.97	100%	$29.97	$ 59.95

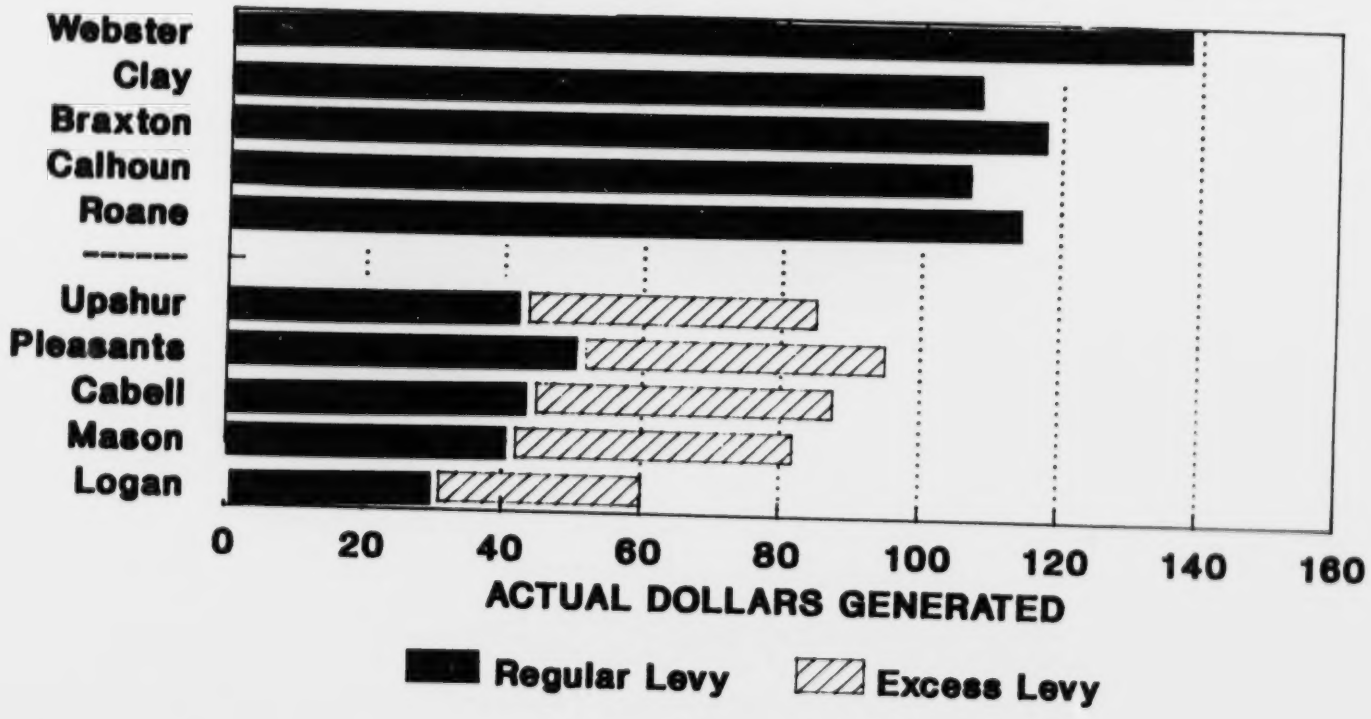
Source: Roane, et. al., v. Caryl (1988)

As an extreme example, the owner of a $50,000 residence in Webster County paid $137.70 in Regular Levy taxes, but the owner of a $50,000 home in Logan County only paid $29.97 in Regular Levy taxes for schools. Of the 23 counties whose Class II assessed-to-market value ratio exceeds the state average, 13 are in the sparsely populated group. This situation, combined with the fact that taxpayers in sparsely populated counties have below average income levels, makes it extremely difficult to pass an excess levy. There is relatively little commercial property to bear the tax burden. For example, Pleasants County has the potential in 1988-89 to raise $1519.76 per pupil with a 100% excess levy, and Monroe County's potential is $230.40. This is a ratio of 6.6:1. In other words, with a similar tax effort, Pleasants County could raise almost seven times more per pupil than Monroe County with an excess levy.

Currently, all 12 counties who have no excess levy are among the 25 sparsely populated counties. In addition, excess levies will expire on June 30, 1989 in Gilmer, Mingo, Monroe, and Pocahontas counties. Recently both Gilmer and Monroe counties tried unsuccessfully to renew their excess levies. The counties without excess levies are the same counties that have been unable to pass levies year after year. The counties that are unable to pass excess levies are generally rural and sparsely populated, with little industry. Of the $125,342,729 raised by excess levies, only $11,731,277 or 9% are raised in the 25 sparsely populated counties. (See Figure 10)

ASSESSED VALUE OF A $50,000 HOME

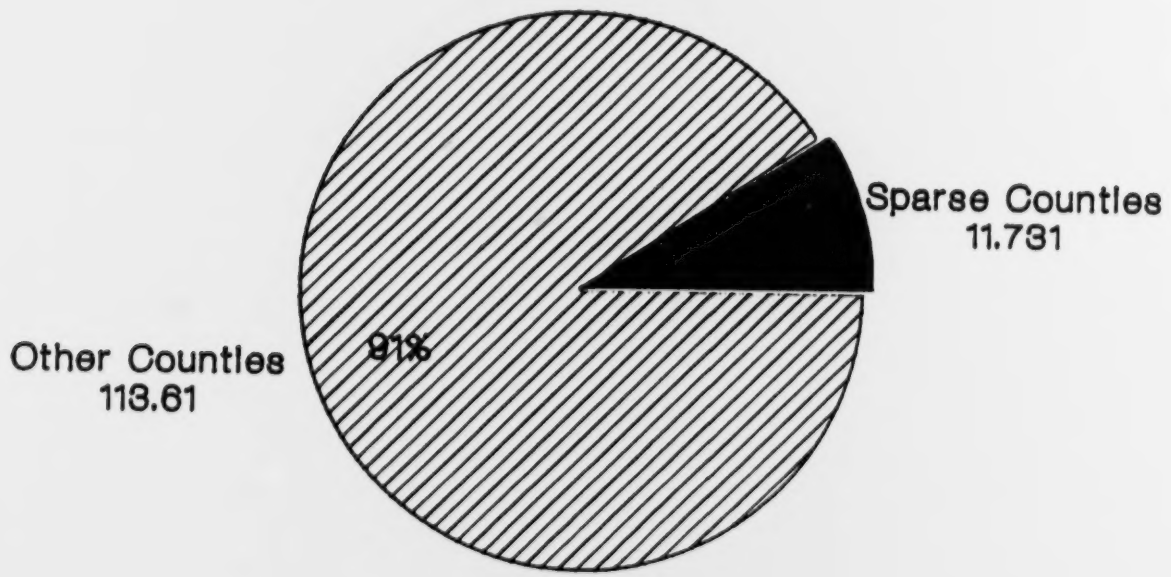
Total Dollars Generated For School System Budgets Through Levies



Data From: WV Tax Dept.
WV Dept. of Education
Roane Co. V. Caryl

FIGURE 9

NET EXCESS LEVIES
For Counties in West Virginia



Millions of Dollars

FIGURE 10

Some observers have speculated that the ever-increasing defeat of school excess levies is, at least in part, the result of a declining sense of ownership among parents and taxpayers as schools and districts get bigger and more remote. (Sher, 1978)

In 25 of the 50 states, density of population, and/or scale are now perceived as special needs, and some effort has been made to correct for the inherent differences in rural school costs. Some of the policies adopted in the past to deal with sparsity in rural states are described below. (Berke, et. al, 1976)

IDAHO combines both sparsity and scale factors. If an elementary school is more than 10 miles from another elementary school, or if a secondary school is more than 15 miles from another secondary school, the average daily attendance (the basis for the state aid) is increased inversely with size. For example, for state aid purposes, an elementary school with between 200 and 299 pupils would be increased by 10 percent while the enrollment of a school with 50 to 100 students would be given a multiplier of 25 percent.

MONTANA establishes a per-pupil expenditure that varies with school size (e.g., for an elementary school of 50 students, the guaranteed amount would be $836 per pupil, and for a school of 350, it would be $639 per pupil). The state provides what the statewide property tax does not raise.

NEBRASKA increases the per-pupil support according to population density, as follows:

Density	Percent State Aid Added
3-4 per square mile	10%
2-3 per square mile	20%
1-2 per square mile	30%
Less than 1	40%

NEW MEXICO employs linear formulae both for schools with fewer than 200 students and for districts with fewer than 4,000 students. The add-on is used to increase the attendance figure that is used to calculate state aid. For example, the enrollment multiplier for an elementary school is (1 enrollment/200) and the corresponding multiplier for a district is (1-enrollment/4,000)x.15.

UTAH uses a table to choose the weight given for school size. Assuming that the schools are considered to be necessarily small, assistance is given to compensate for diseconomies of scale.

COLORADO assigns ''bonus pupils'' to small attendance centers according to tables established by the state. These centers must be a specified number of miles from other schools to qualify.

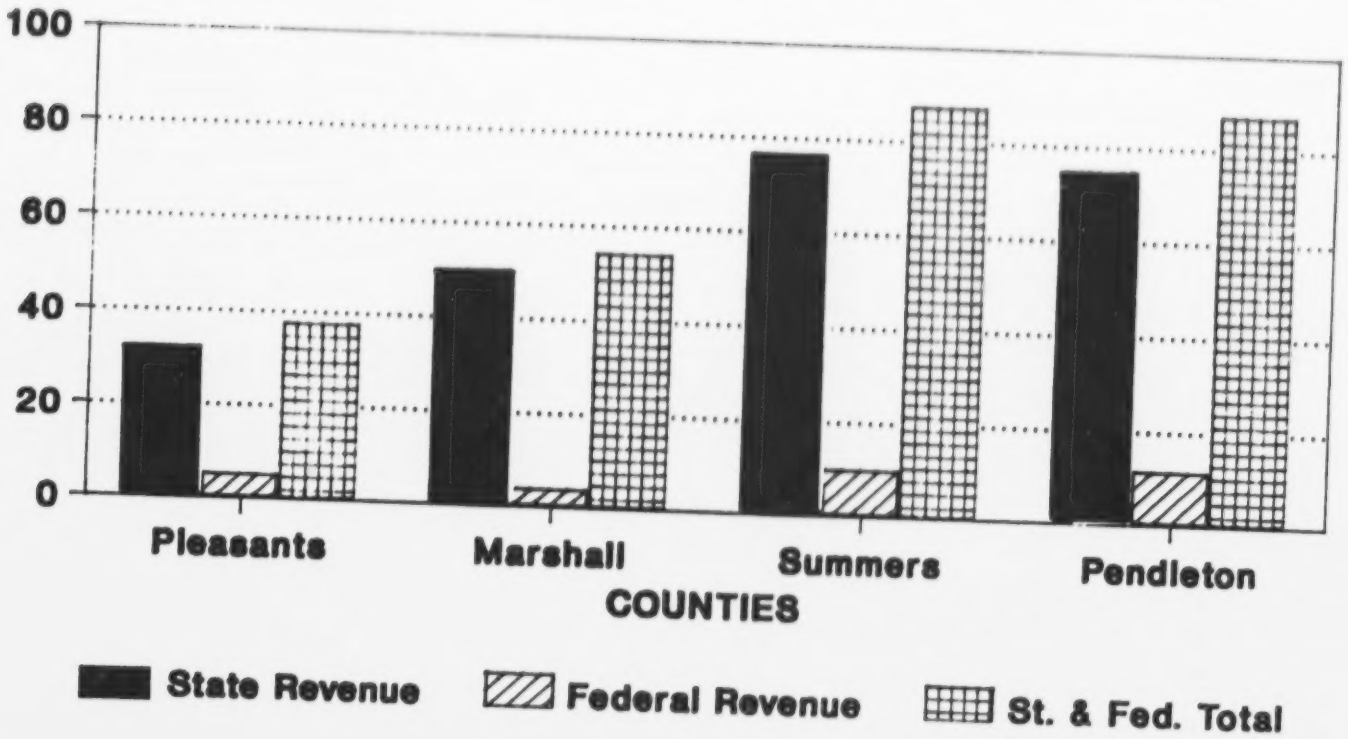
MAINE uses geographic isolation grants to adjust the per-pupil allocation.

Although a variety of factors determines the source of revenue for all counties, **sparsely populated counties in West Virginia rely heavily upon state funds**. A review of the information presented to the legislature in the Public Education Source Book 1989 reveals the percentage of total revenue for 1986-87. Figure 11 and Table 4 in Appendix B show that rural counties, in general, receive a high percentage of both state and federal funds within their total receipts. When state funds are reduced through a budget reduction, these counties suffer greater losses on a per pupil basis. The high reliance on federal dollars means that funds received are limited to the purpose of the federal grant. These funds cannot be used for the general operating costs because that would be supplanting local effort. Federal funds can only be used to operate specific programs and to supplement local and state financial effort. Therefore, it is more difficult for sparsely populated counties, who rely heavily on state and federal dollars, to find the local dollars to meet costs such as utility bills, maintenance expenses, and salaries for extended employment.

The January 1989 budget cut imposed on education by the governor was distributed to the counties on the basis of a percentage of the state aid received. This appears to be a fair way to distribute the cuts; however, one should remember that the funds were not originally distributed on this basis. This procedure resulted in a higher per pupil reduction in the budget for sparsely populated counties who rely more heavily on state aid. Table 5 in Appendix B and Figure 12 show that the **sparsely populated counties experienced the greatest per pupil cuts**. They also experienced a higher average cut per pupil ($69.88) when compared to the state average ($65.76) and to the average ($62.32) of the 30 other counties..

REVENUE SOURCES

Percent From State and Federal Funds in the Two Lowest and Highest Counties

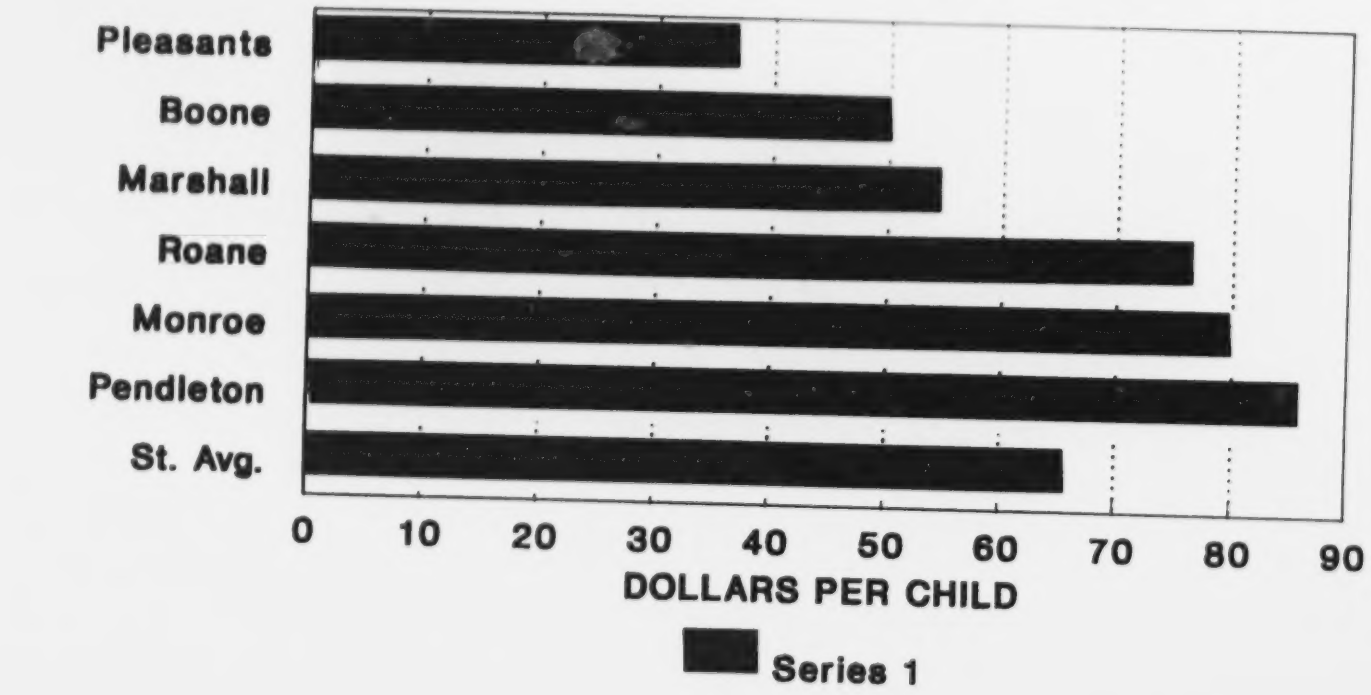


Public Education Source Book - 1989
Total Receipts for 1986-87

FIGURE 11

GOVERNOR'S 3% BUDGET CUT - 1989

Effect on Three Lowest and Highest Counties on a Per Pupil Basis



Data Source: WV Dept. of Educ.
Sparsely Populated Counties Are Highest

FIGURE 12

Step 7 of the school aid formula is perceived as a way to provide equity in counties with less money. In reality, this step in the formula does not achieve that goal. The distribution of funds is based on the calculated "Basic Resources Per Pupil" which includes funds a county receives from the regular levy and state aid, but excludes excess levy dollars. Providing an equal educational opportunity to students in sparsely populated counties is higher due to the sparsity factor, and related transportation costs. Therefore, since transportation costs are included in the definition of "Basic Resources Per Pupil" the sparsely populated counties will show the highest revenue per pupil.

Data in Table 6 reveals that those counties with a high cost per pupil are not receiving a large percentage of Step 7 funds. The basic Step 7 grant is $100,000. According to the preliminary budget figures for 1989-90, all but two of the counties receiving the basic grant are sparsely populated counties. There is some difference between the state average per pupil Step 7 allocation ($98.58) and the rural county per pupil allocation ($97.45), but it does not appear to be great. One should remember, however, that no equalization on the basis of revenue per pupil occurs until after the basic grant of $100,000 is given to all counties. This factor may skew the data in efforts to determine how much money is distributed based on actual need instead of on unrelated factors. Another factor that may make this data difficult to interpret is that net enrollment was used, whereas "Basic Resources Per Pupil" and distribution of Step 7 funds used adjusted enrollment. The average per pupil allocation of those at the basic $100,000 grant is $56.71. This amount is significantly different from the state average per pupil Step 7 allocation of $98.58.

Impact of Education Reform

In a recent issue of Phi Delta Kappan, Timar and Kirp (1989) point out that since 1983 the states have generated more rules and regulations about all aspects of education than in the previous 20 years. Nationwide, more than 700 state statutes affecting some aspects of the teaching profession were enacted between 1984 and 1986.

Education reform legislation recently enacted by the West Virginia Legislature impacts greatly on sparsely populated counties. Better known as Senate Bill 14, the 1988 Education Reform Act has caused sweeping changes in educational policy primarily in terms of accountability and finance reform. Unlike reforms in many other states, West Virginia legislation cuts funding and re-allocates the educational dollars that are generated through local tax levies and basic state aid.

Those sections of the 1988 Education Reform Act that appear to impact more strongly on sparsely populated counties will be addressed in this section. Immediate financial implications of the Act are shown in Table 7. Preliminary computations of basic state aid for 1988-89 (Pre-Education Reform Act) compared to preliminary computations of basic state aid for 1989-90 (Post-Education Reform Act) are shown.

A few factors other than provisions of the Education Reform Act must be recognized to account for some of the changes in funding. Changes in local assessments, loss of enrollment, and personnel, account for a small portion of the changes. Table 7 shows that in 1989 **the twenty-five (25) most sparsely populated counties will lose $10,977,290 in state aid.** This represents 28% of the state total; however, they have only 20% of the total student population.

Table 8 shows the enrollment changes for all counties in 1987-88 and 1988-89. Student population in all but 4 of the 25 sparsely populated counties diminished. All counties in the 30 other counties, with the exception of Berkeley, lost student population. The average loss of student population in the state was 2.28%. The total loss for the 25 sparsely populated counties was 1,210 compared to 7,606 for the entire state. This represented a decrease of approximately 16% for the sparsely populated counties; however, the counties represent approximately 20%

of the total student population. Thus the disproportionate loss of state funding was not due to student population loss in the 25 sparsely populated counties.

Adjusted enrollment, which is defined as net enrollment plus special education enrollment counted twice, reveals a similar pattern of loss. The decrease in adjusted enrollment addressed in the Education Reform Act, combined with stricter regulations in the identification of handicapped students, resulted in a total state loss of 8,025.8 students in adjusted enrollment. Table 8 shows the difference in adjusted enrollment by county. The 25 sparsely populated counties accounted for 2,626.37 of the 8,025.8 total students lost in adjusted enrollment. **This shows that one-third of the loss in adjusted enrollment (upon which state aid is primarily based) was incurred in the 25 sparsely populated counties** which contain only one-fifth of the total student population.

The loss of adjusted and net enrollment both impact on the number of professional and service personnel funded by the state aid formula. Tables 9 and 10 show the number of professional and service personnel that are currently employed (and funded by the formula) that will no longer be eligible for inclusion in the formula in 1989-90. Twenty-eight percent of the total professionals over formula are from the 25 sparsely populated counties, yet the counties represent only 20% of the total student population.

Thirty-six percent of the service personnel above formula are from the 25 sparsely populated counties. One provision exists in the Education Reform Act for a waiver of the 34/1000 ratio on service personnel which may provide some relief. **The obvious implication is that rural sparsely populated counties are more negatively impacted than other counties in terms of personnel cutbacks.**

Some positive implications for the Education Reform Act for sparsely populated counties included the remediation/acceleration initiative for counties with students who have special needs. Only 2 million dollars was allocated state-wide in 1988-89 for such purposes. The 2 million dollars was allocated on net enrollment and represented a very small portion of the projected cost of remediation.

Also included was the School Building Authority which captures local increases in local share. These dollars represent a potential funding source in the future for building needs in sparsely populated counties that cannot upgrade school facilities from their limited local revenues.

Lastly, the provision allowing the state superintendent of schools to waive the 34/1000 service personnel ratio is a commendable step toward providing for the special needs of sparsely populated counties.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A commendation needs to be given to the West Virginia Board of Education and the West Virginia Legislature for establishing practices and programs that are helping sparsely populated counties better serve students: multi-county vocational schools, distance learning technologies, providing service personnel waivers in sparsely populated counties, Regional Education Service Agencies; and a School Building Authority that provides construction funds based on need.

1. The provision in 18-9A-5 allowing for waivers to the 34/1000 service personnel ratio needs to be immediately adopted by the state board of education and funded by the legislature.

2. The legislature needs to examine the impact of the 1988 Education Reform Act and provide a loss reduction clause for counties incurring drastic losses in state aid.

3. The legislature should remove transportation costs from the ''Basic Resources Per Pupil'' definition to prevent sparsely populated counties from being penalized.

4. A comprehensive study of the characteristics in sparsely populated counties and their implications needs to be conducted in West Virginia.

5. ''Necessarily small'' schools and school districts need to be recognized and funded with consideration for a sparsity factor.

6. A needs driven school funding formula needs adopted in lieu of a per pupil funding formula.

7. Further develop and utilize state interactive distance learning programing for sparsely populated counties.

8. Local property tax effort needs to be equalized.

9. Increase the utilization of Regional Education Service Agencies and sharing of services and resources

between and among counties as an alternative to consolidation.

10. Legislation and policy should neither mandate nor encourage school district and school consolidation in already highly consolidated sparsely populated counties.

11. Multi-categorical teacher certification and delivery systems for special education and other areas need to be considered by the West Virginia State Board of Education.

12. The Governor should provide leadership and assistance to improve economic conditions in the sparsely populated counties.

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APPENDIX A
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APPENDIX B

TABLE 1

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY NET ENROLLMENT AND STUDENT DENSITY

1988-89

COUNTY	NET ENROLLMENT	STUDENT DENSITY
POCAHONTAS	1539.10	1.63
PENDLETON	1377.03	1.98
HARDY	1834.01	3.19
TUCKER	1391.20	3.30
GILMER	1339.54	3.91
RITCHIE	1846.67	4.06
GRANT	1985.06	4.15
DODDRIDGE	1338.19	4.16
WEBSTER	2392.60	4.28
WIRT	1037.00	4.42
MONROE	2141.80	4.52
HAMPSHIRE	2920.80	4.55
RANDOLPH	4859.10	4.64
BRAXTON	2819.00	5.42
GREENBRIER	6127.00	5.99
CALHOUN	1714.36	6.12
SUMMERS	2304.20	6.27
ROANE	3185.26	6.55
CLAY	2404.00	6.94
TYLER	1897.02	7.29
LEWIS	3096.69	7.91
NICHOLAS	5241.40	7.98
BARBOUR	2986.50	8.65
MORGAN	2056.00	8.89
PRESTON	5837.10	8.93
WETZEL	3860.00	10.71
MASON	4861.60	10.91
JACKSON	5158.94	10.93
PLEASANTS	1482.41	11.01
LINCOLN	4947.20	11.32
BOONE	5899.20	11.66
UPSHUR	4362.51	12.29
MINERAL	4732.10	14.34
WYOMING	7327.70	14.45
FAYETTE	9829.20	14.75
TAYLOR	2736.65	15.45
MCDOWELL	8738.20	16.23
WAYNE	8622.00	16.65
MARSHALL	6327.00	20.07
MINGO	8538.10	20.16
PUTNAM	7831.20	22.34
LOGAN	10211.20	22.40
RALEIGH	15320.30	25.11
MONONGALIA	9871.10	27.21
MERCER	11938.70	28.16
JEFFERSON	6031.00	28.39
HARRISON	12361.36	29.58
MARION	9388.20	29.94
BERKELEY	9823.40	30.25
KANAWHA	34280.70	37.53
WOOD	15222.70	40.29
BROOKE	4612.00	49.86
CABELL	15061.60	52.67
OHIO	6445.30	59.13
HANCOCK	5722.00	64.62

TABLE 2

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES BY COUNTY (All Counties)
1980 - 1987

COUNTY	POP.COND.	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Barbour	Sparse	14,982	16,281	18,014	16,904	17,927	17,848	16,669	15,441
Berkeley	Regular	13,397	14,566	15,243	15,611	16,667	16,904	17,275	17,816
Boone	Regular	19,364	21,509	24,154	24,486	25,756	26,054	27,217	28,144
Braxton	Sparse	10,971	12,549	14,539	14,552	15,393	15,684	16,442	16,854
Brooke	Regular	15,953	17,192	17,657	18,450	17,329	17,451	17,681	17,624
Cabell	Regular	14,015	14,621	15,536	15,880	16,375	16,992	17,540	18,072
Calhoun	Sparse	10,789	11,329	12,385	13,031	13,739	14,202	14,856	15,413
Clay	Sparse	13,445	15,260	17,407	15,349	14,920	16,019	16,486	15,734
Doddridge	Sparse	11,153	11,295	12,228	12,273	12,612	13,199	13,587	14,233
Fayette	Regular	13,293	14,385	15,336	14,735	15,526	15,994	16,293	16,552
Gilmer	Sparse	12,042	13,187	13,849	13,925	14,195	14,725	15,295	15,425
Grant	Sparse	15,291	17,701	18,496	19,579	20,987	21,383	21,448	21,462
Greenbrier	Sparse	11,570	12,647	13,653	13,678	14,527	15,293	15,815	16,233
Hampshire	Sparse	9,521	10,472	10,623	10,781	11,486	12,475	13,066	13,426
Hancock	Regular	20,897	22,900	23,157	22,609	21,449	22,914	24,299	24,135
Hardy	Sparse	9,021	9,641	10,314	11,015	11,725	12,440	13,212	13,483
Harrison	Regular	13,683	14,816	15,939	16,151	16,781	17,370	17,804	18,424
Jackson	Regular	19,234	20,998	19,868	20,378	20,682	19,787	19,230	19,209
Jefferson	Regular	10,692	11,485	11,966	12,775	13,676	14,562	15,209	15,580
Kanawha	Regular	15,274	16,825	18,158	18,495	18,946	19,553	20,056	20,474
Lewis	Sparse	11,516	12,681	13,883	14,008	14,425	15,281	15,596	15,658
Lincoln	Regular	11,954	12,777	13,252	13,580	13,543	14,354	14,624	15,094
Logan	Regular	16,123	17,270	18,314	17,766	18,785	19,560	20,279	21,115
Marion	Regular	14,145	15,505	17,011	17,244	17,849	17,998	17,865	18,354
Marshall	Regular	16,809	18,709	19,676	20,275	21,514	21,953	22,705	23,849
Mason	Regular	15,569	15,622	17,285	16,724	17,618	18,496	18,489	19,250
McDowell	Regular	17,056	19,008	19,566	19,462	21,264	22,079	21,607	18,630
Mercer	Regular	13,006	13,914	14,776	14,872	15,386	15,653	16,291	17,083
Mineral	Regular	13,344	14,028	14,979	15,001	15,433	16,511	17,417	17,528
Mingo	Regular	17,052	18,039	19,793	20,227	21,027	21,584	22,292	23,265
Monongalia	Regular	13,491	14,682	16,298	16,841	17,744	17,993	18,306	19,416
Monroe	Sparse	11,555	12,622	13,426	13,891	15,039	15,880	15,838	16,515
Morgan	Sparse	11,360	12,417	12,686	13,122	13,624	14,096	14,568	14,619
Nicholas	Sparse	15,336	17,361	18,418	16,653	18,626	18,835	18,498	18,880
Ohio	Regular	12,703	13,821	14,757	14,569	14,904	15,455	15,659	16,157
Pendleton	Sparse	8,757	10,181	10,401	10,679	11,138	12,437	12,473	12,652
Pleasants	Regular	17,095	17,640	18,251	18,450	19,354	20,774	21,415	21,280
Pocahontas	Sparse	10,897	11,840	12,467	12,501	13,027	13,177	13,491	13,697
Preston	Sparse	12,363	13,731	13,924	14,518	15,562	15,918	16,765	17,413
Putnam	Regular	15,126	16,445	17,072	17,033	17,866	18,638	18,955	19,022
Raleigh	Regular	14,726	15,904	16,773	16,926	17,866	18,698	19,078	19,600
Randolph	Sparse	11,125	12,190	13,287	13,619	14,192	14,587	14,997	14,917
Ritchie	Sparse	9,692	10,793	10,887	11,419	11,532	11,403	11,951	12,143
Roane	Sparse	10,501	11,478	12,296	12,468	12,941	13,382	13,926	13,907
Summers	Sparse	9,463	10,526	11,514	11,887	13,366	14,706	13,242	14,015
Taylor	Regular	9,622	10,625	12,678	13,186	13,854	14,604	14,964	15,514
Tucker	Sparse	9,464	10,354	11,196	11,490	12,106	12,512	13,029	13,467
Tyler	Sparse	15,325	16,461	18,122	18,973	19,608	21,156	21,843	21,221
Upshur	Regular	13,234	14,218	15,387	15,343	16,920	17,541	17,539	17,227
Wayne	Regular	13,003	14,263	14,704	15,736	16,218	17,216	16,890	17,116

Data Source: "Employment & Wages, Calendar Year 1987"
WV Department of Employment Security

TABLE 2 (cont.) AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES BY COUNTY (All Counties)
1980 - 1987

COUNTY	POP.COND.	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Webster	Sparse	11,798	11,842	13,502	12,012	14,131	16,250	16,601	16,690
Wetzel	Regular	11,425	11,736	12,565	12,569	13,173	13,337	14,328	14,573
Wirt	Sparse	10,891	11,892	13,312	13,495	15,732	16,603	15,420	14,880
Wood	Regular	14,138	15,633	16,677	17,255	17,683	18,358	18,903	19,384
Wyoming	Regular	17,716	19,696	20,711	20,821	21,720	21,727	22,063	22,841
	Total:	731,967	795,563	848,368	855,272	895,968	929,601	946,881	960,706
	Average:	13,308	14,465	15,425	15,550	16,290	16,902	17,216	17,467

Data Source: "Employment & Wages, Calendar Year 1987"
WV Department of Employment Security

TABLE 3

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES BY COUNTY (Sparse Counties)
1980 - 1987

COUNTY	POP.COND.	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Barbour	Sparse	14,982	16,281	18,014	16,904	17,927	17,848	16,668	15,441
Braxton	Sparse	10,971	12,549	14,539	14,552	15,393	15,684	16,440	16,854
Calhoun	Sparse	10,789	11,329	12,385	13,031	13,739	14,202	14,856	15,413
Clay	Sparse	13,445	15,260	17,407	15,349	14,920	16,019	16,486	15,734
Doddridge	Sparse	11,153	11,295	12,228	12,273	12,612	13,199	13,587	14,233
Gilmer	Sparse	12,042	13,187	13,849	13,925	14,195	14,725	15,295	15,425
Grant	Sparse	15,291	17,701	18,496	19,579	20,987	21,383	21,448	21,462
Greenbrier	Sparse	11,570	12,647	13,653	13,678	14,527	15,293	15,815	16,233
Hampshire	Sparse	9,521	10,472	10,623	10,781	11,486	12,475	13,066	13,426
Hardy	Sparse	9,021	9,641	10,314	11,015	11,725	12,440	13,112	13,483
Lewis	Sparse	11,516	12,681	13,883	14,008	14,425	15,281	15,594	15,658
Monroe	Sparse	11,555	12,622	13,426	13,891	15,039	15,880	15,838	16,515
Morgan	Sparse	11,360	12,417	12,686	13,122	13,624	14,096	14,568	14,619
Nicholas	Sparse	15,336	17,361	18,418	16,653	18,626	18,835	18,498	18,880
Pendleton	Sparse	8,757	10,181	10,401	10,679	11,138	12,437	12,473	12,652
Pocahontas	Sparse	10,897	11,840	12,467	12,501	13,027	13,177	13,491	13,697
Preston	Sparse	12,363	13,731	13,924	14,518	15,562	15,918	16,765	17,413
Randolph	Sparse	11,125	12,190	13,287	13,619	14,192	14,587	14,997	14,917
Ritchie	Sparse	9,692	10,793	10,887	11,419	11,532	11,403	11,851	12,143
Roane	Sparse	10,501	11,478	12,296	12,468	12,941	13,382	13,926	13,907
Summers	Sparse	9,463	10,526	11,514	11,887	13,366	14,706	13,141	14,015
Tucker	Sparse	9,464	10,354	11,196	11,490	12,106	12,512	13,029	13,467
Tyler	Sparse	15,325	16,461	18,122	18,973	19,608	21,156	21,843	21,221
Webster	Sparse	11,798	11,842	13,502	12,012	14,131	16,250	16,601	16,690
Wirt	Sparse	10,891	11,892	13,312	13,495	15,732	16,603	15,420	14,880
	Total:	288,828	316,731	340,829	341,822	362,560	379,491	384,808	388,378
	Average:	11,553	12,669	13,633	13,673	14,502	15,180	15,392	15,535

Data Source: "Employment & Wages, Calendar Year 1987"
WV Department of Employment Security

TABLE 3 (cont.)

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES BY COUNTY (Other Counties)
1980 - 1987

COUNTY	POP.COND.	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Berkeley	Regular	13,397	14,566	15,243	15,611	16,667	16,904	17,275	17,816
Boone	Regular	19,364	21,509	24,154	24,486	25,756	26,054	27,217	28,144
Brooke	Regular	15,953	17,192	17,657	18,450	17,329	17,451	17,481	17,624
Cabell	Regular	14,015	14,621	15,536	15,880	16,375	16,992	17,540	18,072
Fayette	Regular	13,293	14,385	15,336	14,735	15,526	15,994	16,293	16,552
Hancock	Regular	20,897	22,900	23,157	22,609	21,949	22,914	24,299	24,135
Harrison	Regular	13,683	14,816	15,939	16,151	16,781	17,370	17,804	18,424
Jackson	Regular	19,234	20,998	19,868	20,378	20,682	19,787	19,230	19,209
Jefferson	Regular	10,692	11,485	11,966	12,775	13,676	14,562	15,209	15,580
Kanawha	Regular	15,274	16,825	18,158	18,495	18,946	19,553	20,056	20,474
Lincoln	Regular	11,954	12,777	13,252	13,580	13,543	14,354	14,624	15,094
Logan	Regular	16,123	17,270	18,314	17,766	18,785	19,560	20,279	21,115
Marion	Regular	14,145	15,505	17,011	17,244	17,849	17,998	17,865	18,354
Marshall	Regular	16,809	18,709	19,676	20,275	21,514	21,953	22,705	23,849
Mason	Regular	15,569	15,622	17,285	16,724	17,618	18,496	18,489	19,250
McDowell	Regular	17,056	19,008	19,566	19,462	21,264	22,079	21,607	18,630
Mercer	Regular	13,006	13,914	14,776	14,872	15,386	15,653	16,291	17,083
Mineral	Regular	13,344	14,028	14,979	15,001	15,433	16,511	17,417	17,528
Mingo	Regular	17,052	18,039	19,793	20,227	21,027	21,584	22,292	23,265
Monongalia	Regular	13,491	14,682	16,298	16,841	17,744	17,993	18,306	19,416
Ohio	Regular	12,703	13,821	14,757	14,569	14,904	15,455	15,659	16,157
Pleasants	Regular	17,095	17,640	18,251	18,450	19,354	20,774	21,415	21,280
Putnam	Regular	15,126	16,445	17,072	17,033	17,866	18,638	18,955	19,022
Raleigh	Regular	14,726	15,904	16,773	16,926	17,866	18,698	19,078	19,600
Taylor	Regular	9,622	10,625	12,678	13,186	13,854	14,604	14,964	15,514
Upshur	Regular	13,234	14,218	15,387	15,343	16,920	17,541	17,539	17,227
Wayne	Regular	13,003	14,263	14,704	15,736	16,218	17,216	16,890	17,116
Wetzel	Regular	11,425	11,736	12,565	12,569	13,173	13,337	14,328	14,573
Wood	Regular	14,138	15,633	16,677	17,255	17,683	18,358	18,903	19,384
Wyoming	Regular	17,716	19,696	20,711	20,821	21,720	21,727	22,063	22,841
	Total:	443,139	478,832	507,539	513,450	533,408	550,110	562,073	572,328
	Average:	14,771	15,961	16,918	17,115	17,780	18,337	18,736	19,078

Data Source: "Employment & Wages, Calendar Year 1987"
WV Department of Employment Security

TABLE 4

COUNTY	percent revenue state	percent revenue federal	percent revenue state + federal
Pleasants	32.36%	5.23%	37.59%
* Marshall	50.26%	3.89%	54.15%
* Gilmer	51.21%	9.94%	61.15%
* Doddridge	54.07%	11.21%	65.28%
Putnam	56.91%	4.80%	61.71%
Kanawha	57.77%	7.45%	65.22%
Boone	57.96%	7.67%	65.63%
Mason	59.28%	6.58%	65.86%
* Jackson	59.50%	6.92%	66.42%
* Grant	61.20%	8.33%	69.53%
Marion	61.36%	7.85%	69.21%
* Lewis	61.57%	8.84%	70.41%
Monongalia	62.82%	6.28%	69.10%
Harrison	63.00%	6.84%	69.84%
Ohio	63.18%	7.71%	70.89%
Hancock	63.99%	5.33%	69.32%
Berkeley	65.41%	10.50%	75.91%
Cabell	65.47%	7.94%	73.41%
Upshur	66.06%	6.10%	72.16%
* Pocahontas	66.51%	10.44%	76.95%
Fayette	66.85%	9.82%	76.67%
* Preston	67.04%	12.31%	79.35%
* Hardy	67.62%	15.57%	83.19%
* Ritchie	68.88%	9.10%	77.98%
Wood	68.92%	6.38%	75.30%
Logan	69.15%	9.68%	78.83%
Mercer	69.24%	8.34%	77.58%
Raleigh	69.38%	7.47%	76.85%
Brooke	69.45%	5.67%	75.12%
McDowell	69.84%	11.44%	81.28%
* Tyler	69.85%	8.33%	78.18%
Wyoming	70.37%	8.92%	79.29%
* Nicholas	70.64%	9.17%	79.81%
* Clay	70.80%	14.03%	84.83%
* Webster	70.81%	14.23%	85.04%
* Wirt	70.89%	7.16%	78.05%
* Greenbrier	71.10%	9.85%	80.95%
* Randolph	71.19%	8.74%	79.93%
* Morgan	71.36%	7.46%	78.82%
Jefferson	71.61%	6.07%	77.68%
* Hampshire	71.61%	9.08%	80.69%
Wetzel	71.64%	6.54%	78.18%
* Calhoun	71.65%	10.46%	82.11%
Lincoln	71.82%	10.93%	82.75%
Mingo	72.51%	9.78%	82.29%
Mineral	72.98%	6.85%	79.83%
Wayne	73.10%	8.80%	81.90%
* Tucker	73.37%	8.13%	81.50%
* Barbour	73.75%	8.43%	82.18%
* Roane	75.25%	8.39%	83.64%
* Braxton	75.26%	9.80%	85.06%
* Pendleton	75.48%	11.58%	87.06%
* Monroe	75.65%	10.89%	86.54%
Taylor	75.82%	7.93%	83.75%
* Summers	77.27%	10.06%	87.33%
State Av.	66.95%	8.68%	75.62%
Rural Av.	69.36%	10.06%	79.42%
Non Rural Av	64.93%	7.52%	72.46%

TABLE 5

COUNTY	TOTAL BASIC RED.	1987-88 NET ENR.	RED/PUPIL NET ENR
Pleasants	$54,684.00	1478	$37.00
Boone	$307,748.00	6108	$50.38
Marshall	$361,788.00	6610	$54.73
Hancock	$329,991.00	5985	$55.14
Putnam	$432,093.00	7825	$55.22
Raleigh	$869,001.00	15649	$55.53
* Gilmer	$75,533.00	1355	$55.74
Kanawha	$1,978,718.00	35102	$56.37
* Grant	$121,732.00	2047	$59.47
* Doddridge	$81,466.00	1367	$59.59
* Lewis	$193,285.00	3230	$59.84
Logan	$628,071.00	10452	$60.09
Marion	$581,473.00	9672	$60.12
Monongalia	$595,666.00	9844	$60.51
Harrison	$767,377.00	12605	$60.88
Jefferson	$374,122.00	6043	$61.91
Wyoming	$474,163.00	7603	$62.37
Mason	$307,004.00	4872	$63.01
Mingo	$554,767.00	8795	$63.08
* Ritchie	$120,452.00	1899	$63.43
Fayette	$651,263.00	10227	$63.68
Berkeley	$608,594.00	9543	$63.77
Cabell	$981,184.00	15374	$63.82
* Clay	$156,789.00	2417	$64.87
Ohio	$426,519.00	6495	$65.67
* Barbour	$202,463.00	3080	$65.73
* Tyler	$133,451.00	2017	$66.16
Wood	$1,025,849.00	15416	$66.54
Wayne	$591,872.00	8849	$66.89
* Hampshire	$189,779.00	2836	$66.92
McDowell	$618,810.00	9243	$66.95
Mercer	$830,477.00	12345	$67.27
Upshur	$302,440.00	4481	$67.49
Brooke	$317,086.00	4695	$67.54
Jackson	$351,391.00	5197	$67.61
* Greenbrier	$430,823.00	6335	$68.01
Wetzel	$269,683.00	3958	$68.14
* Nicholas	$367,519.00	5372	$68.41
* Preston	$405,114.00	5916	$68.48
* Webster	$173,883.00	2468	$70.46
Taylor	$206,437.00	2920	$70.70
* Morgan	$147,321.00	2075	$71.00
* Pocahontas	$111,975.00	1565	$71.55
Lincoln	$359,745.00	4998	$71.98
* Randolph	$355,738.00	4894	$72.69
* Wirt	$76,142.00	1041	$73.14
* Hardy	$135,574.00	1821	$74.45
Mineral	$361,528.00	4809	$75.18
* Calhoun	$129,783.00	1712	$75.81
* Tucker	$109,527.00	1443	$75.90
* Braxton	$218,631.00	2872	$76.12
* Summers	$179,059.00	2345	$76.36
* Roane	$240,852.00	3143	$76.63
* Monroe	$170,298.00	2127	$80.06
* Pendleton	$119,956.00	1392	$86.18
State Average			$65.76
Rural Average			$69.88
Non-Rural Average			$62.32

*Sparsely populated counties.

TABLE 6

COUNTY	preliminary computation STEP 7 1989-90	1988-89 NET ENR	STEP 7 PER PUPIL
* Braxton	$100,000.00	2819	$35.47
* Gilmer	$100,000.00	1324	$75.53
* Grant	$100,000.00	1981	$50.48
* Hardy	$100,000.00	1833	$54.56
* Pendleton	$100,000.00	1375	$72.73
Pleasants	$100,000.00	1475	$67.80
* Pocahontas	$100,000.00	1539	$64.98
* Ritchie	$100,000.00	1846	$54.17
* Summers	$100,000.00	2295	$43.57
Taylor	$100,000.00	2732	$36.60
* Tucker	$100,000.00	1391	$71.89
* Tyler	$100,000.00	1895	$52.77
Brooke	$107,286.00	4612	$23.26
Mineral	$108,776.00	4726	$23.02
Mason	$108,957.00	4848	$22.47
Hancock	$115,221.00	5722	$20.14
* Lewis	$125,621.00	3092	$40.63
* Greenbrier	$130,215.00	6127	$21.25
* Wirt	$132,443.00	1037	$127.72
Wyoming	$149,270.00	7255	$20.57
* Morgan	$165,441.00	2056	$80.47
* Webster	$168,972.00	2388	$70.76
* Doddridge	$185,115.00	1337	$138.46
* Calhoun	$241,544.00	1697	$142.34
Ohio	$272,869.00	6445	$42.34
Wayne	$279,045.00	8615	$32.39
* Monroe	$282,309.00	2136	$132.17
* Randolph	$306,650.00	4847	$63.27
McDowell	$427,064.00	8587	$49.73
Marshall	$434,809.00	6327	$68.72
* Nicholas	$437,077.00	5232	$83.54
Lincoln	$464,886.00	4915	$94.59
Wetzel	$488,087.00	3849	$126.81
* Clay	$558,757.00	2404	$232.43
* Preston	$564,443.00	5831	$96.80
* Barbour	$612,556.00	2981	$205.49
Fayette	$642,859.00	9814	$65.50
* Hampshire	$643,835.00	2920	$220.49
* Roane	$648,906.00	3176	$204.32
Upshur	$653,276.00	4359	$149.87
Boone	$711,420.00	5873	$121.13
Jackson	$794,707.00	5151	$154.28
Cabell	$923,381.00	15038	$61.40
Marion	$924,882.00	9382	$98.58
Mingo	$1,007,561.00	8516	$118.31
Jefferson	$1,047,770.00	6031	$173.73
Putnam	$1,123,129.00	7803	$143.94
Mercer	$1,123,292.00	11846	$94.82
Monongalia	$1,399,341.00	9838	$142.24
Wood	$1,495,464.00	15222	$98.24
Harrison	$1,577,809.00	12321	$128.06
Logan	$1,770,870.00	10189	$173.80
Raleigh	$2,300,904.00	15240	$150.98
Berkeley	$3,010,162.00	9822	$306.47
Kanawha	$6,017,791.00	34244	$175.73

TABLE 7

COMPARISON OF 1988 and 1989 BASIC STATE AID
PRELIMINARY ALLOCATIONS

County	1988 Total Allocation	1989 Total Allocation	Difference
Barbour	6,936,628	7,357,279	+420,651
Berkeley	21,147,364	22,046,608	+899,244
Boone	10,425,916	10,834,558	+408,642
Braxton	7,483,626	6,456,011	-1,027,615
Brooke	10,863,451	10,093,502	-769,949
Cabell	34,323,886	31,459,440	-2,864,446
Calhoun	4,557,752	4,310,368	-247,384
Clay	5,372,276	5,557,568	+185,292
Doddridge	2,844,668	2,787,458	-57,210
Fayette	22,303,501	20,164,940	-2,138,561
Gilmer	2,501,521	2,304,900	-196,621
Grant	3,866,024	3,698,946	-167,078
Greenbrier	14,901,739	12,829,845	-2,071,894
Hampshire	6,518,159	6,858,729	+340,570
Hancock	11,234,474	10,122,569	-1,111,905
Hardy	4,552,230	4,204,674	-347,556
Harrison	26,734,566	25,489,145	-1,245,421
Jackson	12,121,027	11,537,037	-583,990
Jefferson	12,973,827	12,255,071	-718,756
Kanawha	69,820,194	67,898,530	-1,921,664
Lewis	6,550,020	6,029,517	-520,503
Lincoln	12,329,047	11,686,013	-643,034
Logan	21,624,164	21,944,688	+320,524
Marion	20,417,121	19,134,493	-1,282,628
Marshall	12,087,909	11,612,808	-475,101
Mason	10,526,823	9,486,567	-1,040,256
Mercer	28,862,484	26,627,790	-2,234,694
Mineral	12,468,396	11,009,366	-1,459,030
Mingo	19,198,452	17,946,775	-1,251,677
Monongalia	20,469,707	20,233,507	-236,200
Monroe	5,758,009	5,586,663	-171,346
Morgan	4,956,508	4,562,240	-394,268
McDowell	21,268,578	18,768,782	-2,499,796
Nicholas	12,959,960	11,567,813	-1,392,147
Ohio	14,717,955	13,039,519	-1,678,436
Pendleton	4,051,799	3,384,367	-667,432
Pleasants	1,805,657	1,737,666	-67,991
Pocahontas	3,714,156	3,449,104	-265,052
Preston	13,970,714	13,086,223	-884,491
Putnam	14,848,791	14,586,761	-262,030
Raleigh	30,579,364	31,330,999	+751,635
Randolph	11,946,920	11,293,085	-653,835
Ritchie	3,819,050	3,841,856	+22,806
Roane	8,313,780	7,780,721	-533,059
Summers	6,091,028	5,598,194	-492,834
Taylor	6,883,705	6,298,940	-584,765
Tucker	3,711,584	3,157,028	-554,556
Tyler	4,550,194	4,025,232	-524,962
Upshur	10,332,432	9,868,989	-463,443
Wayne	20,337,955	19,166,306	-1,171,649
Webster	5,964,985	5,303,526	-661,459
Wetzel	9,362,935	8,783,400	-579,535
Wirt	2,564,778	2,449,471	-115,307
Wood	35,317,779	33,388,760	-1,929,019
Wyoming	16,361,583	14,837,800	-1,523,783
TOTALS	730,207,151	690,872,147	-39,335,004

TABLE 8

COMPARISON OF 1988 and 1989 BASIC STATE AID PRELIMINARY ALLOCATIONS

County	1988 Total Allocation	1989 Total Allocation	Difference
Barbour	6,936,628	7,357,279	+420,651
Berkeley	21,147,364	22,046,608	+899,244
Boone	10,425,916	10,834,558	+408,642
Braxton	7,483,626	6,456,011	-1,027,615
Brooke	10,863,451	10,093,502	-769,949
Cabell	34,323,886	31,459,440	-2,864,446
Calhoun	4,557,752	4,310,368	-247,384
Clay	5,372,276	5,557,568	+185,292
Doddridge	2,844,668	2,787,458	-57,210
Fayette	22,303,501	20,164,940	-2,138,561
Gilmer	2,501,521	2,304,900	-196,621
Grant	3,866,024	3,698,946	-167,078
Greenbrier	14,901,739	12,829,845	-2,071,894
Hampshire	6,518,159	6,858,729	+340,570
Hancock	11,234,474	10,122,569	-1,111,905
Hardy	4,552,230	4,204,674	-347,556
Harrison	26,734,566	25,489,145	-1,245,421
Jackson	12,121,027	11,537,037	-583,990
Jefferson	12,973,827	12,255,071	-718,756
Kanawha	69,820,194	67,898,530	-1,921,664
Lewis	6,550,020	6,029,517	-520,503
Lincoln	12,329,047	11,686,013	-643,034
Logan	21,624,164	21,944,688	+320,524
Marion	20,417,121	19,134,493	-1,282,628
Marshall	12,087,909	11,612,808	-475,101
Mason	10,526,823	9,486,567	-1,040,256
Mercer	28,862,484	26,627,790	-2,234,694
Mineral	12,468,396	11,009,366	-1,459,030
Mingo	19,198,452	17,946,775	-1,251,677
Monongalia	20,469,707	20,233,507	-236,200
Monroe	5,758,009	5,586,663	-171,346
Morgan	4,956,508	4,562,240	-394,268
McDowell	21,268,578	18,768,782	-2,499,796
Nicholas	12,959,960	11,567,813	-1,392,147
Ohio	14,717,955	13,039,519	-1,678,436
Pendleton	4,051,799	3,384,367	-667,432
Pleasants	1,805,657	1,737,666	-67,991
Pocahontas	3,714,166	3,449,104	-265,062
Preston	13,970,714	13,086,223	-884,491
Putnam	14,848,791	14,586,761	-262,030
Raleigh	30,579,364	31,330,999	+751,635
Randolph	11,946,920	11,293,085	-653,835
Ritchie	3,819,050	3,841,856	+22,806
Roane	8,313,780	7,780,721	-533,059
Summers	6,091,028	5,598,194	-492,834
Taylor	6,883,705	6,298,940	-584,765
Tucker	3,711,584	3,157,028	-554,556
Tyler	4,550,194	4,025,232	-524,962
Upshur	10,332,432	9,868,989	-463,443
Wayne	20,337,955	19,166,306	-1,171,649
Webster	5,964,985	5,303,526	-661,459
Wetzel	9,362,935	8,783,400	-579,535
Wirt	2,564,778	2,449,471	-115,307
Wood	35,317,779	33,388,760	-1,929,019
Wyoming	16,361,583	14,837,800	-1,523,783
TOTALS	730,207,151	690,872,147	-39,335,004

TABLE 8

COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENT FACTORS AS OF SECOND SCHOOL MONTH 1987-88 to 1988-89

County	Net Enrollment 1987-88	Net Enrollment 1988-89	Increase or (Decrease)	Certified Adult Students 1988-89	Net Enrollment w/Adult Students 1988-89	Certified Special Ed. 1987-88	Certified Special Ed. 1988-89	Enrollment Increase or (Decrease)
Barbour	3,080	2,981	(99)	5.50	2,986.50	475	524	49
Berkeley	9,543	9,822	279	1.40	9,823.40	1,468	1,510	42
Boone	6,108	5,873	(235)	26.20	5,899.20	681	773	92
Braxton	2,872	2,819	(53)	-0-	2,819.00	701	622	(79)
Brooke	4,695	4,612	(83)	-0-	4,612.00	935	939	4
Cabell	15,374	15,038	(336)	23.60	15,061.60	2,731	2,622	(109)
Calhoun	1,712	1,697	(15)	17.36	1,714.36	429	332	(97)
Clay	2,417	2,404	(13)	-0-	2,404.00	321	388	67
Doddridge	1,367	1,337	(30)	1.19	1,338.19	269	255	(14)
Fayette	10,227	9,814	(413)	15.20	9,829.20	1,283	1,252	(31)
Gilmer	1,355	1,324	(31)	15.54	1,339.54	259	218	(41)
Grant	2,047	1,981	(66)	4.06	1,985.06	333	300	(33)
Greenbrier	6,335	6,127	(208)	-0-	6,127.00	969	875	(94)
Hampshire	2,836	2,920	84	0.80	2,920.80	466	503	37
Hancock	5,985	5,722	(263)	-0-	5,722.00	645	624	(21)
Hardy	1,821	1,833	12	1.01	1,834.01	364	375	11
Harrison	12,605	12,321	(284)	40.36	12,361.36	2,097	2,047	(50)
Jackson	5,197	5,151	(46)	7.94	5,158.94	990	979	(11)
Jefferson	6,043	6,031	(12)	-0-	6,031.00	848	863	15
Kanawha	35,102	34,244	(858)	36.70	34,280.70	5,750	6,289	539
Lewis	3,230	3,092	(138)	4.69	3,096.69	561	537	(24)
Lincoln	4,998	4,915	(83)	32.20	4,947.20	780	751	(29)
Logan	10,452	10,189	(263)	22.20	10,211.20	1,023	1,169	146
Marion	9,672	9,382	(290)	6.20	9,388.20	1,761	1,656	(105)
Marshall	6,610	6,327	(283)	-0-	6,327.00	1,217	1,447	230
Mason	4,872	4,848	(24)	13.60	4,861.60	738	745	7
Mercer	12,345	11,846	(499)	92.70	11,938.70	2,100	1,981	(119)
Mineral	4,809	4,726	(83)	6.10	4,732.10	1,146	924	(222)
Mingo	8,795	8,516	(279)	22.10	8,538.10	827	948	121
Monongalia	9,844	9,838	(6)	33.10	9,871.10	1,583	1,577	(6)
Monroe	2,127	2,136	9	5.80	2,141.80	450	460	10
Morgan	2,075	2,056	(19)	-0-	2,056.00	402	384	(18)
McDowell	9,243	8,587	(656)	151.20	8,738.20	1,321	1,207	(114)
Nicholas	5,372	5,232	(140)	9.40	5,241.40	1,023	909	(114)
Ohio	6,495	6,445	(50)	0.30	6,445.30	1,331	1,205	(126)
Pendleton	1,392	1,375	(17)	2.03	1,377.03	383	350	(33)
Pleasants	1,478	1,475	(3)	7.41	1,482.41	211	235	24
Pocahontas	1,565	1,539	(26)	0.10	1,539.10	325	302	(23)
Preston	5,916	5,831	(85)	6.10	5,837.10	1,070	1,045	(25)
Putnam	7,825	7,803	(22)	28.20	7,831.20	1,052	1,169	117
Raleigh	15,649	15,240	(409)	80.30	15,320.30	1,641	1,689	48
Randolph	4,894	4,847	(47)	12.10	4,859.10	1,043	934	(109)
Ritchie	1,899	1,846	(53)	0.67	1,846.67	295	259	(36)
Roane	3,143	3,176	33	9.26	3,185.26	699	621	(78)
Summers	2,345	2,295	(50)	9.20	2,304.20	422	397	(25)
Taylor	2,920	2,732	(188)	4.65	2,736.65	545	525	(20)
Tucker	1,443	1,391	(52)	0.20	1,391.20	301	300	(1)
Tyler	2,017	1,895	(122)	2.02	1,897.02	392	370	(22)
Upshur	4,481	4,359	(122)	3.51	4,362.51	706	703	(3)
Wayne	8,849	8,615	(234)	7.00	8,622.00	1,095	1,117	22
Webster	2,468	2,388	(80)	4.60	2,392.60	458	403	(55)
Wetzel	3,958	3,849	(109)	11.00	3,860.00	713	678	(35)
Wirt	1,041	1,037	(4)	-0-	1,037.00	201	191	(10)
Wood	15,416	15,222	(194)	0.70	15,222.70	3,317	3,139	(178)
Wyoming	7,603	7,255	(348)	72.70	7,327.70	961	851	(110)
Total	333,962	326,356	(7,606)	858.20	327,214.20	54,107	53,468	(639.)
			(2.28%)					(1.18%)

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TABLE

COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENT FACTORS
AS OF SECOND SCHOOL MONTH
1987-88 to 1988-89
(Continuation)

County	Adjusted Enrollment 1987-88	Adjusted Enrollment 1988-89	Increase or (Decrease)
Barbour	4,030	4,034.50	4.50
Berkeley	12,479	12,843.40	364.40
Boone	7,470	7,445.20	(24.80)
Braxton	4,274	4,063.00	(211.00)
Brooke	6,565	6,490.00	(75.00)
Cabell	20,836	20,305.60	(530.40)
Calhoun	2,570	2,378.36	(191.64)
Clay	3,059	3,180.00	121.00
Doddridge	1,905	1,848.19	(56.81)
Fayette	12,793	12,333.20	(459.80)
Gilmer	1,873	1,775.54	(97.46)
Grant	2,713	2,585.06	(127.94)
Greenbrier	8,273	7,877.00	(396.00)
Hampshire	3,768	3,926.80	158.80
Hancock	7,275	6,970.00	(305.00)
Hardy	2,549	2,584.01	35.01
Harrison	16,799	16,455.36	(343.64)
Jackson	7,177	7,116.94	(60.06)
Jefferson	7,739	7,757.00	18.00
Kanawha	46,602	46,858.70	256.70
Lewis	4,352	4,170.69	(181.31)
Lincoln	6,358	6,449.20	(108.80)
Logan	12,498	12,549.20	51.20
Marion	13,194	12,700.20	(493.80)
Marshall	9,044	9,221.00	177.00
Mason	6,348	6,351.60	3.60
Mercer	16,545	15,900.70	(644.30)
Mineral	7,101	6,580.10	(520.90)
Mingo	10,449	10,434.10	(14.90)
Monongalia	13,010	13,025.10	15.10
Monroe	3,027	3,061.80	34.80
Morgan	2,879	2,824.00	(55.00)
McDowell	11,885	11,152.20	(732.80)
Nicholas	7,418	7,059.40	(358.60)
Ohio	9,157	8,855.30	(301.70)
Pendleton	2,158	2,077.03	(80.97)
Pleasants	1,900	1,952.41	52.41
Pocahontas	2,215	2,143.10	(71.90)
Preston	8,056	7,927.10	(128.90)
Putnam	9,929	10,169.20	240.20
Raleigh	18,931	18,698.30	(232.70)
Randolph	6,980	6,727.10	(252.90)
Ritchie	2,489	2,364.67	(124.33)
Roane	4,541	4,427.26	(113.74)
Summers	3,189	3,098.20	(90.80)
Taylor	4,010	3,786.65	(223.35)
Tucker	2,045	1,991.20	(53.80)
Tyler	2,801	2,637.02	(163.98)
Upshur	5,893	5,768.51	(124.49)
Wayne	11,039	10,856.00	(183.00)
Webster	3,384	3,198.60	(185.40)
Wetzel	5,384	5,216.00	(168.00)
Wirt	1,443	1,419.00	(24.00)
Wood	22,050	21,500.70	(549.30)
Wyoming	9,525	9,029.70	(495.30)
Total	442,176	434,150.20	(8,025.80)
			(1.82%)

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TABLE 9

1988 89 PROFESSIONAL EDUCATORS
PRELIMINARY COMPUTATIONS FOR 1989 90

COUNTY	1988 89 NUMBER EMPLOYED	55/1,000 ADJ ENRL LIMIT	76.5/1,000 NET ENRL LIMIT	TOTAL LIMITS	NUMBER EMPLOYED ALLOWED	PRORATION MULTI CO STAFF (VOC C(I))	NUMBER CHARGEABLE	CHARGABLE ADJ ENRL RATIO/ 1,000	ACTUAL ADJ ENRL RATIO/ 1,000 **	CHARGABLE NET ENRL RATIO/ 1000	ACTUAL NET ENRL RATIO/ 1,000 **
Harbour	215.25										
Berkeley	717.36	-5.38	.00	.00	215.25	2.85	218.10	54.06	54.06	73.03	73.03
Boone	428.50	-19.01		-5.38	711.98	-8.63	703.35	54.76	55.18	71.60	72.15
Braxton	233.50	-10.03	-7.82	-19.01	409.49		409.49	55.00	57.55	69.41	72.64
Brooke	360.01	3.06	-4.13	-17.85	215.65		215.65	53.08	57.47	76.50	82.83
				-7.19	352.82		352.82	54.36	55.47	76.50	78.06
Cabell	1,142.76	25.99					1,116.81				
Calhoun	144.84	-6.33		-25.95	1,116.81		130.81	55.00	56.28	74.15	75.87
Clay	165.29	.00		-6.33	138.51	-7.70	165.29	55.00	57.66	76.30	79.99
Doddridge	101.25	-2.45		.00	165.29		101.65	51.98	51.98	68.76	68.76
Fayette	712.90	-34.57		-2.45	98.80	2.85	678.33	55.00	56.33	75.96	77.79
				-34.57	678.33			55.00	57.80	69.01	72.53
Gilmer	88.75	.00					96.45				
Grant	155.30	-7.34		.00	88.75	7.70	142.18	54.32	54.32	72.00	72.00
Greenbrier	472.83	-39.59		-7.34	147.96	-5.78	433.24	55.00	57.84	71.63	75.32
Hampshire	212.00	-.07		-39.59	433.24		211.93	55.00	60.03	70.71	77.17
Hancock	404.25	-20.90		-.07	211.93		383.35	53.97	53.99	72.56	72.58
				-20.90	383.35			55.00	58.00	67.00	70.65
Hardy	142.11	-2.62					140.30				
Harrison	930.36	-18.77	-1.82	-4.44	137.67	2.63	905.04	54.30	56.01	76.50	78.92
Jackson	401.94	.00		-18.77	911.59	-6.55	391.33	55.00	56.14	73.22	74.73
Jefferson	437.00	-15.66		.00	401.94	-10.61	426.64	54.99	54.99	75.85	75.85
Kanawha	2,584.42	-44.28		-15.66	421.34	5.30	2,540.14	55.00	57.02	70.74	73.36
				-44.28	2,540.14			54.21	55.15	74.10	75.39
Lewis	243.00	-17.30					229.39				
Lincoln	363.17	-8.46		-17.30	225.70	3.69	354.71	55.00	59.15	74.08	79.66
Logan	706.00	-15.79		-8.46	354.71		690.21	55.00	56.31	71.70	73.41
Marion	709.40	-10.89		-15.79	690.21		698.51	55.00	56.26	67.59	69.14
Marshall	497.00	.00	-12.98	-10.89	698.51		484.02	55.00	55.86	74.40	75.56
				-12.98	484.02			52.49	53.90	76.50	78.55
Mason	361.00	-11.66					349.34				
Mercer	930.80	-56.26		-11.66	349.34		874.54	55.00	56.84	71.86	74.26
Mineral	377.50	-15.59		-56.26	874.54		361.91	55.00	58.54	73.25	77.96
Mingo	582.00	-8.12		-15.59	361.91		573.88	55.00	57.37	76.48	79.71
Monongalia	714.18	.00		-8.12	573.88		714.18	55.00	55.78	67.21	68.17
				.00	714.18			54.83	54.83	72.35	72.35
Monroe	165.60	.00					163.85				
Morgan	153.30	-1.31	-1.75	-1.75	163.85		155.32	53.51	54.09	76.50	77.32
McDowell	625.00	11.63		-1.31	151.99	3.33	613.37	55.00	55.46	75.54	76.18
Nicholas	405.16	16.49		11.63	613.37		388.27	55.00	56.04	70.19	71.53
Ohio	498.11	-11.07		16.49	388.27		487.04	55.00	57.39	74.08	77.30
				-11.07	487.04			55.00	56.25	75.57	77.28
Pendleton	115.50	-4.41	-8.90	13.31	102.19		105.34				
Pleasants	129.50	14.61		-14.61	116.89	3.15	107.38	50.72	57.12	76.50	86.16
Pocahontas	125.79	-7.92	-.13	-8.05	117.74	-7.51	117.74	55.00	62.48	72.44	82.29
Preston	451.35	15.36		-15.36	435.99		435.99	54.94	58.70	76.50	81.73	
Putnam	550.50	.00		.00	550.50		550.50	55.00	56.94	74.69	77.32
								54.13	54.13	70.30	70.30
Raleigh	1,052.60	24.19					1,028.41				
Randolph	382.75	12.76		24.19	1,028.41		369.99	55.00	56.29	67.13	68.71
Ritchie	136.00	8.88		12.76	369.99		130.06	55.00	56.90	76.14	78.77
Roane	233.70	-.81		-8.88	127.12	2.94	243.50	55.00	58.76	70.43	75.24
Summers	176.00	-5.60		-.81	232.89	10.61	170.40	55.00	55.18	76.45	76.70
				5.60	170.40			55.00	56.81	73.95	76.38
Taylor	213.50	8.93					208.27				
Tucker	108.42	.00		-8.93	204.57	3.70	106.43	55.00	57.36	76.10	79.37
Tyler	150.50	10.03	-1.99	-1.99	106.43		145.04	53.45	54.45	76.50	77.93
Upshur	327.70	-3.89		-10.03	140.47	4.57	317.27	55.00	58.81	76.46	81.74
Wayne	627.20	30.12		-3.89	323.81	-6.54	597.08	55.00	55.67	72.73	73.62
				-30.12	597.08			55.00	57.71	69.25	72.74
Webster	177.30	-1.38					175.92				
Wetzel	291.90	-5.02		-1.38	175.92		286.88	55.00	55.43	73.53	74.10
Wirt	79.00	-.95		-5.02	286.88		78.05	55.00	55.96	74.32	75.62
Wood	1,197.20	14.66	-18.00	-.95	78.05		1,164.54	55.00	55.67	75.21	76.18
Wyoming	532.02	35.39		-32.66	1,164.54		496.63	54.16	55.68	76.50	78.65
				-35.39	496.63			55.00	58.92	67.71	72.60
Total	24,440.27	645.89	-57.52	703.41	23,736.86	.00	23,736.86	54.67	56.29	72.54	74.69

** Acutal Ratio/1,000 is number employed plus or minus multi-county proration.

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2/1/89

TABLE 10

1988 89 SERVICE PERSONNEL
PRELIMINARY COMPUTATIONS FOR 1989 90

COUNTY	1988 89 NUMBER EMPLOYED	34/1.000 ADJ ENRL LIMIT	45.5/1.000 NET ENRL LIMIT	TOTAL LIMITS	NUMBER EMPLOYED ALLOWED	PRORATION MULTI-CO STAFF (Yes, C(es)	NUMBER CHARGEABLE	CHRGABLE ADJ ENRL RATIO/ 1.000	ACTUAL ADJ ENRL RATIO/ 1.000**	CHRGABLE NET ENRL RATIO/ 1.000	ACTUAL NET ENRL RATIO/ 1.000**
Barbour	136.541	-.249	-1.287	-1.536	135.005	.881	135.886	33.68	34.06	45.50	46.01
Berkeley	414.148	-5.433		-5.433	408.715	-4.743	403.972	31.45	31.68	41.12	41.68
Boone	288.703	-35.566		-35.566	253.137		293.137	34.00	38.78	42.91	48.94
Braxton	144.959	-6.817	-9.877	-16.694	128.265		128.265	31.57	35.68	45.50	51.42
Brooke	222.910	-2.250	-10.814	-13.064	209.846		209.846	32.33	34.35	45.50	48.33
Cabell	688.475	-11.860		-11.860	676.615		676.615	33.32	33.91	44.92	45.71
Calhoun	87.323	-4.727	-2.861	-7.588	79.735	-1.732	78.003	32.80	35.99	45.50	49.93
Clay	105.620				105.620		105.620	33.21	33.21	43.94	43.94
Doddridge	85.245	-23.641	-1.950	-25.591	59.654	1.234	60.888	32.94	46.79	45.50	64.62
Fayette	416.111				416.111		416.111	33.74	33.74	42.33	42.33
Gilmer	64.811	-6.175		-6.175	58.636	1.732	60.368	34.00	37.48	49.07	49.68
Grant	92.319	-2.368		-2.368	89.951	-2.059	87.892	34.00	34.92	44.28	45.47
Greenbrier	280.646	-12.828		-12.828	267.818		267.818	34.00	35.63	43.71	45.80
Hampshire	132.879	-5.585		-5.585	127.294		127.294	32.42	33.84	43.58	45.49
Hancock	227.075				227.075		227.075	32.58	32.58	39.68	39.68
Hardy	89.786	-2.867	-4.409	-7.276	82.510	.937	83.447	32.29	35.11	45.50	49.47
Harrison	548.618				548.618	-2.838	545.780	33.17	33.17	44.15	44.15
Jackson	246.401	-1.455	-6.900	-8.355	238.046	-3.314	234.732	32.98	34.16	45.50	47.12
Jefferson	240.656				240.656	2.912	243.568	31.40	31.40	40.39	40.39
Kanawha	1.524.199				1.524.199		1.524.199	32.53	32.53	44.46	44.46
Lewis	152.982	-12.196	-.904	-13.100	139.882	1.017	140.899	33.76	36.92	45.50	49.73
Lincoln	245.584	-26.311		-26.311	219.273		219.273	34.00	38.08	44.32	49.64
Logan	447.876	-21.203		-21.203	426.673		426.673	34.00	35.69	41.78	43.86
Marion	436.536	11.010		-11.010	425.526		425.526	33.51	34.37	45.33	46.50
Marshall	307.188	-2.086	-17.223	-19.309	287.879		287.879	31.22	33.31	45.50	48.55
Mason	232.921	-16.967		-16.967	215.954		215.954	34.00	36.67	44.42	47.91
Mercer	569.408	-28.784		-28.784	540.624		540.624	34.00	35.81	45.28	47.69
Mineral	229.817	-6.094	-8.412	-14.506	215.311		215.311	32.72	34.93	45.50	48.57
Mingo	376.981	-22.222		-22.222	354.759		354.759	34.00	36.13	41.55	44.15
Monongalia	429.538				429.538		429.538	32.98	32.98	43.51	43.51
Monroe	105.383	-1.282	-6.649	-7.931	97.452		97.452	31.83	34.42	45.50	49.20
Morgan	95.012	-.827	-2.468	-3.295	91.717	1.831	93.548	33.13	34.29	45.50	47.10
McDowell	413.700	34.525		-34.525	379.175		379.175	34.00	37.10	43.39	47.34
Nicholas	238.091				238.091		238.091	33.73	33.73	45.43	45.43
Ohio	287.517				287.517		287.517	32.47	32.47	44.61	44.61
Pendleton	73.435	-3.938	-7.964	-11.902	61.533	1.122	62.655	30.17	35.90	45.50	54.14
Pleasants	86.300	17.021		-17.021	69.279	-2.897	66.382	34.00	42.72	44.78	56.26
Pocahontas	86.842	13.971	-2.836	16.813	70.029		70.029	32.68	40.52	45.50	56.42
Preston	276.530	-7.009	-3.933	10.942	265.588		265.588	33.50	34.88	45.50	47.37
Putnam	327.705				327.705		327.705	32.23	32.23	41.85	41.85
Raleigh	637.047	-1.305		-1.305	635.742		635.742	34.00	34.07	41.50	41.58
Randolph	241.975	13.254	-7.632	20.886	221.089		221.089	32.87	35.97	45.50	49.80
Ritchie	87.243	-7.979		-7.979	79.264	1.135	80.399	34.00	37.37	43.54	47.86
Roane	142.704	-1.233		-1.233	141.471	3.314	144.785	32.70	32.98	45.45	45.84
Summers	108.658	3.319	-.498	3.817	104.841		104.841	33.84	35.07	45.50	47.16
Taylor	146.183	-19.041	-4.228	-23.269	122.914	1.604	124.518	32.88	39.03	45.50	54.00
Tucker	69.300	1.599	-4.401	6.000	63.300		63.300	31.79	34.80	45.50	49.81
Tyler	93.034	-5.137	-3.345	-8.482	84.552	1.762	86.314	32.73	35.95	45.50	49.97
Upshur	199.045	-1.018		-1.018	198.027	-1.898	196.129	34.00	34.18	44.96	45.19
Wayne	385.214	-16.110		-16.110	369.104		369.104	34.00	35.48	42.81	44.68
Webster	119.182	-10.430		-10.430	108.752		108.752	34.00	37.26	45.45	49.81
Wetzel	176.389	-2.868		-2.868	173.521		173.521	33.27	33.82	44.95	45.70
Wirt	50.843	-2.597	-1.062	-3.659	47.184		47.184	33.25	35.83	45.50	49.03
Wood	731.409	-2.648	-36.128	38.776	692.633		692.633	32.21	34.02	45.50	48.05
Wyoming	321.237	14.227		-14.227	307.010		307.010	34.00	35.58	41.90	43.84
Total	14.966.234	-450.038	-145.781	-595.819	14.370.415	.000	14.370.415	33.10	34.47	43.92	45.74

** Actual Ratio/1.000 is number employed plus or minus multi-county proration.

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